The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

An Elaborate Speech from Mr. Morrill on the Tariff Bill.

Interesting Debate on the Niagara Ship Canal Bill.

A Committee of Conference Appointed on the Tax Bill.

Passage of the Bill to Regulate the Occupation of Mineral Lands.

Proposed Reorganization of the Civil Service.

The Missouri Contested Election Case Decided in Favor of Mr. Kelso.

The Railroad and Gas Companies Active in the Lobby.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 28.

THE TARIFF BILL TAKEN UP.

The Tariff Bill was begun in the House this afternoon, only one section was considered, and no progress was made on that. It relates to wools, and Mr. GRINNELL led off with a proposition to increase the duty on shoddy from twelve to twenty-four cents. Quite a spicy debate sprang up as to what constitutes shoddy, Mr. GRINNELL affirming that it was the synonym for fraud, while Judge KELLEY practically described it as entering into the composition of "the softest bridal blanket." The House did not increase the duty.

ABUSES OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGES.

The Postmaster-General sends a communication to Congress calling attention to abuses of the franking privilege, in the use of franks of members by claim agents, patent agents, &c. The Postmaster-General says this abuse has become a serious evil, lessening considerably the postal revenues, and bringing reproach upon the Department. The Postmaster-General is powerless to arrest this evil while members of Congress permit their clerks or other persons to write their names upon envelopes, and use or permit the use of *fac simile* stamps, neither of which has the sanction of law. Cases are cited where a Senator intrusts all his franking to a niece, where patent agents send their circulars under frank of a member of Congress, and a case where a clerk in one of the departments farms out the franks of three several members of Congress. Outside of this report we hear of an instance where it is charged that a member of Congress sells his frank. The report was referred to the House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

THE REVENUE TAX AND RAILROAD AND GAS COMPANIES.

The House having shown unmistakable signs of a determination to oppose the amendment to the Tax Law permitting Gas Companies and Railroad Companies to include their revenue tax upon consumers of gas and travelers upon railroads, the representatives of those Companies are busily at work to get the Senate's courage up to the sticking point, in order to defeat the wholesome determination of the House. There is reason to believe, however, that the Senate will concur with the other branch, and that this iniquitons and most unjust proposition to force the public to pay the taxes of fat corporations will utterly fail. The defeat of the measure in the House is due in part to the earnest efforts of Hon. B. EGGLESTON, of the Second District of Ohio.

THE AWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF BOOTH.

The House Committee on Claims has concluded the investigation as to the awards for the capture of BOOTH, and a report is expected to-morrow.

THE RECESS.

The suggestion of an adjournment of Congress for one week from to-morrow does not meet with favor, Congress will continue regularly at work until the 3d of July and adjourn until the 5th.

VISITORS TO GETTYSBURGH.

The Military Committees of the two Houses left this afternoon for Gettysburgh. A number of other members accompanied them, among whom were Gen. PAINE, of Wisconsin, Gen. HAYS, of Ohio, and Mr. LAFLIN, of New-York.

GEN. GEARY.

Major-Gen. GEARY, Union candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, was on the floor of the House to-day, looking almost as martial as when leading his column at Lookout Mountain. He anticipates a vigorous campaign this Fall, and the entire success of the Union ticket.

THE IRON AND STEEL INTERESTS.

A delegation of iron and steel men from New-York has arrived here to present their interests to the Committee of Ways and Means, and seek relief in the Tariff Bill.

NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate today by the President were the following: M. R. W. WALLACE, Assessor Internal Revenue First District Chicago, Ill.; DUDLEY WICKERSHAM, Assessor Eighth District Illinois; EDWARD B. ALLEN, Postmaster, Terre Haute, Ind.; MOSES DRAKE, Jr., Fort Wayne, Ind.; HENRY A. MORROW, Collector Customs Detroit, Mich.; JOHN W. STEWART, Collector Internal Revenue Second District Iowa; ANDREW MCDOWELL, Assistant Treasurer United States, Charleston, S. C.

CLAIMS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

A circular has been issued by Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, embodying the opinion of Solicitor of the Treasury, JORDAN, from which the former says it will be seen that no authority is invested in the Treasurer's Office or in the Department to refund to any National Bank the amount of duty claimed to have been erroneously exacted from it, either by direct return of the amount paid or by allowing it as a credit to the bank on the payment in July next. The only remedy then left to the banks effected by this opinion of the Solicitor is in the provision by Congress for repayment of the amounts claimed. In the endeavor to procure such action by Congress, I will cheerfully coöperate by a representation of the facts and in any other proper way. Circular No. 41,866, issued under date of Feb. 10, 1866, in which it was proposed to refund by allowing to be applied as payment on the July return any amount which a bank should show to be due to it by reason of the modified regulations respecting surplus, and cannot, therefore, under the construction given by the Solicitor of the Treasury to the powers and duties of this office, be carried out.

PARTICIPATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES IN RENDERING HONORS TO THE REBEL DEAD.

The President, to-day, sent a message to the House in reply to a resolution requesting information as to whethdr any of the civil or military employes of the Government have assisted in the rendition of public honors to the rebel living or dead. He incloses communications from the heads of departments in substance as follows:

The Secretary of State says he has no knowledge or information on the subject of the resolution. The Attorney General remarks that his department has no knowledge of such disloyal demonstration on the part of any officer subject to its jurisdiction, and he believes that none such has taken place. The Postmaster-General says he has no information upon any branch of the inquiry so far as it may relate to the officers and employes of his Department. The Secretary of the Interior says: "None of the employers of this department, so far as I am advised and believe, within the State of Georgia or any other of the rebel States, have in any way countenanced or assisted in the rendition of public honors to traitors, either living or dead, or concurred in the obstruction or denial by the rebel authorities of the privilege of doing like honors to loyalty at the graves of Union soldiers who have perished far from their homes and kindred."

The Secretary of the Treasury makes a similar reply. The Secretary of War says his department is not in possession of any official information upon the subject.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....THURSDAY, June 28.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to quiet the title to certain lands in Benicia, California.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads were discharged from the further consideration of a petition for a general law on the subject of bridging the Mississippi River.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. BROWN offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for such a reorganization of the civil service, and especially of the Post-office, Treasury and Interior Departments, as shall secure appointments to the same for specific terms, after previous examination by proper Boards; as shall provide for promotion on the score of merit or seniority, and authorize dismissals under the safeguard of trial or resignation; as shall officer each branch of the service with well-trained experts in the details of its business, and as shall assimilate them all more nearly to those conditions and regulations which govern the enlistment and officering of the Army and Navy of the United States, and which have successfully precluded the latter from being used merely as reservoirs of political patronage or ordinary appliances of party power.

Mr. BROWN said the substance of this resolution was an attempt to conform the civil service in many of its details and appointments to the regulations which govern the military service of the country. He could not hope, at this late stage of the session, to get any final or definite action on this subject. A subject of such large character necessarily involves so much consideration, that all I can hope at the present time is to bring it to the attention of the distinguished gentlemen who compose the Committee on the Judiciary, and to invite for it their consideration. I will say furthermore, however, that I have been engaged in the preparation of bills concerning the objects there specified, with the design of bringing them before the Senate at this session, but absence and sickness have interfered so largely with my ability to prepare them, that I have not been able to complete them. I do not think it right, however, to let the whole subject go by without making some notice of it, or without stating that it is my design, if I am spared, to present that subject in a more tangible form at the next session of Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

THE INTEREST ON STATE CLAIMS FOR WAR EXPENSES.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, &c., That interest shall be computed and paid to each State on all claims for money expended by such State for the use and benefit of the United States for the public military defence, according to the following rules, viz.: First, the principal sums on which interest shall be computed shall be those which, before such computation, have been paid or passed to the credit of such State; second, interest shall be allowed on those sums only on which the State either paid interest or lost interest by the transfer of an interest-bearing fund; third, it shall be calculated up to the time of one payment made, which payment shall be first applied to the interest, and if it shall exceed the interest due the balance shall be applied to diminish the principal; but if it falls short of the interest due, the balance of the interest shall not be added to the principal so as to bear interest.

OCCUPATION OF MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. STEWART called up the bill to regulate the occupation of the mineral lands, and to extend the right of preemption; which, after a discussion, was passed.

The bill was published last week.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the Indian Appropriation Bill.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. CLARK said that he had been requested by Mr. MORRILL, who was absent, to move the postponement of the regular order, which was the District Suffrage Bill, pending yesterday. The motion prevailed, and the suffrage bill was postponed.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL.

Mr. HOWE called up the Niagara Ship Canal Bill, which was read.

Pending the reading of the bill, Mr. SHERMAN moved the postponement of the further consideration of the subject until the first Monday in December next. He said it involved an ultimate expense of $6,000,000. It was contingent, also, on the consent of the State of New-York, and he thought that consent ought to be obtained first.

Mr. SUMNER inquired of Mr. SHERMAN whether he thought the consent of the State of New-York was necessary.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was required by one of the provisions of the bill. It was a question which might give rise to a great deal of debate.

Mr. HOWE spoke against the postponment. This was a work which interested not New-York alone but the entire country, and therefore Congress ought not to wait for the State Legislature of New-York to take the initiative steps. He hoped the motion to postpone would not prevail.

Mr. GUTHRIE doubted the right of Congress to incorporate a company to do the proposed work. He had no doubt of the right of the Government to construct a ship canal for national defence. He favored the postponement, not believing the Government to be at present in a condition to undertake such work. It was more important to restore the South to her political and commercial relations.

Mr. MCDOUGALL said this question was twenty years old, and there was no cause whatever why its settlement should be longer delayed.

Mr. HOWARD said he was strongly and earnestly in favor of this measure, and he hoped it would not be postponed.

Mr. WADE said he differed from his colleague on this question. He thought it was an important measure and one that ought to be considered immediately. It was now urged that the time had not come for this work. This had been said for years. It was said that we could not afford it. The same plea had been urged before we had any national debt. He (WADE) was ready to vote for the bill now.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Committee on Commerce was opposed to asserting the right of Congress to authorize this work without the consent of New-York. It therefore incorporated a provision such as referred to by Mr. SHERMAN. He would prefer to see that stricken out. He believed that Congress had the right under the war power as well as under the power to regulate commerce to pass the bill.

Mr. GRIMES preferred to see the bill recommitted rather than postponed. He was in favor of the construction of the ship canal, and believed Congress had the power to construct it; but he did not believe Congress ought to authorize a private corporation to go into New-York and construct this work and control it after its construction. He would vote for a bill to have the work done under the superintendence of the Engineer Corps of the army.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his motion to postpone, and

Mr. GRIMES moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was very much gratified at the tone of this debate, to hear all Senators estimate this work in its full importance. He was glad to hear that all men were in favor of it, and that the only question was as to the time. He believed the present financial condition of the country, instead of being a reason for postponing the measure, was a reason for its speedy passage. When they were pressed by difficulties they put forth their energies to recover themselves, and so it ought to be with nations.

Mr. SUMNER wanted to see the bill placed immediately on its passage. He wanted an opportunity to vote upon the amendment of the Senate Committee to make the operation of the bill dependent upon the consent of the State of New-York. He wanted that question settled now for all time.

Mr. STEWART spoke in favor of the bill. He believed the expenditure would be a profitable one for the Government. It would increase the taxable value of property, and in the end reduce the national debt by increasing the wealth of the country.

THE TAX BILL.

Pending the consideration of this subject, the Tax Bill was returned from the House.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that the Senate insist on its amendments, and agree to the Committee of Conference called for by the House. The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. VAN WINKLE and GUTHRIE on the part of the Senate.

COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED IN WAR.

Mr. CRESWELL introduced a joint resolution for the payment of religious and charitable societies in loyal States for property destroyed during the war.

The Senate went into Executive session, and at 3 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported several bills, as follows:

For the discontinuance of land offices, and authorizing modications in the limits of land districts, which was read three times and passed.

The Senate bill to create an additional land district in the State of Oregon; which was read three times and passed.

The Senate bill concerning certain lands granted to the State of Nevada; which was passed, with amendments.

The Senate bill, making a grant of lands in alternate sections, to aid in the construction and extension of Iron Mountain Railroad, from Pilot Knob, Mo., to Helena, Ark.; which was passed, with amendments.

Mr. DRIGGS, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill, granting leave to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a harbor and ship canal at Portage Lake, Keeneenan Point on Lake Superior; which was passed.

Also, the Senate bill, granting certain lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with Lac La Belle in that State, which was passed.

THE AMENDMENTS RATIFIED BY THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

While it was under discussion, Mr. STEVENS sent up and had read as an amendment, (if in order,) a telegraphic dispatch from New-Haven, Conn., announcing the approval of the constitutional amendment by 125 to 88 votes. [Applause and laughter.]

The Speaker announced that that could hardly be considered an amendment to the bill. [Laughter.]

THE INDIANA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from further consideration of the petition of the Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College, and the same was laid on the table.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to explain and limit an act to grant the right of way to the Humboldt Canal Company through the public lands of the United States, which was passed.

MINNESOTA RAILROADS.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill making an additional grant of lands to the State of Minnesota, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of railroads, which was passed with amendments.

A SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ASYLUM.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the same Committee, also reported the House bill granting a section of land in the Fort Snelling Military Reservation to the State of Minnesota, for the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled soldiers and sailors of that State and of the United States, which was passed.

LAND GRANTS TO MINNESOTA.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the same Committee, also reported the House bill to amend the Act of May 5, 1864, granting lands to Minnesota to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior.

Debate arose on the bill.

Mr. DONNELLY explained that the object of the bill was simply to permit a change of location.

Mr. MORRILL spoke of the vast quantity of public lands granted to Minnesota, and moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion lost, by yeas 46, nays 72.

The bill was then passed.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The report of the Committee on Elections in the contested election case from Missouri of BOYD against KELSO, was called up, and the resolution declaring Mr. KELSO entitled to retain his seat was adopted.

A resolution was then adopted to pay Mr. BOYD $2,000 in full for the time spent and expenses incurred by him in making the contest.

The morning hour having expired the House proceeded to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, as follows:

LANDS TO KANSAS.

Request of the Senate for a Committee of Conference on the act making a grant of lands to Kansas to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas Railroad and telegraph. Agreed to.

RELIEF.

The Senate amendments to the joint resolution for the relief of WOOD and CHERPENING, of Pennsylvania, were concurred in.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to continue in force and to amend the act to establish the Freedmen's Bureau. On motion of Mr. ELIOT, the amendments were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee was asked.

REGISTERS FOR FOREIGN VESSELS.

Mr. PIKE offered offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing that in all cases of granting American registers to foreign-built vessels the owners shall pay to the Government 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, being the average of the duties under the existing tariff.

A FENCING, DITCHING AND LAND COMPANY.

Mr. COBB introduced a bill to incorporate the United States Fencing, Ditching, Draining and Land Company, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

DAKOTAH.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, on behalf of the delegate from Dakotah, introduced a bill to provide for the publication of the laws of Dakotah Territory, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE TAX BILL.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. MORRILL, ALLISON and WINFIELD a Committee of Conference on the Tax Bill.

FRESH WATER BASINS FOR IRON-CLADS.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, and a copy of the report and maps prepared by the Board of Examiners appointed under the joint resolution of June 1, 1866, to examine a site for a fresh water basin for iron-clad vessels.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC HONORS TO REBELS.

The Speaker also presented a message from the President transmitting reports from the heads of the Executive Departments in answer to the House resolution on the 4th of June as to whether civil or military employes of the Government have assisted in the rendition of public honors to rebels living or dead. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. SCOFIELD in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Tariff Bill.

Mr. MORRILL addressed the House in explanation and support of the bill.

Mr. MORRILL said: Mr. Chairman, at this late period of the session, and in this hot weather, I know that the dispatch of business will be hailed with more good will than any discussion of great principles of economy involving the protection of free trade, of the minute details of a tariff bill involving the present condition of trade and the nice adjustment of duties on imports to our system of internal taxation, and I shall, therefore, as a matter of taste, as well as from the impossibility of doing otherwise from sheer exhaustion, trespass upon the patience of the Committee no longer than may be necessary to show that some action is imperatively required at our hands, and that the action proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, taking into careful consideration the circumstances of the country, the condition of our national finances and the currency with which all commercial transactions must be conducted, is reasonable and proper. The close of the war exhibits a Northern loss by death in the service of not less than two hundred and fifty thousand men, and an equal number, it may be computed, have been physically incapacitated for manual labor, so that not less than half a million of men between twenty and thirty years of age, the athletes of the world, have suddenly been withdrawn from the fields, workshops and mines of the old free States of the Union. This loss represents in the aggregate the industrial and vital force of not less than 2,500,000 of men, women and children, though survivors and dependents of the 500,000 smitten in battle, or of those who tasted the bitter cup of rebel prisons, or who failed of complete restoration to health and soundness of body, notwithstanding the sweet mercies of our own flag, are the precious legacies of the war to be provided for, though consumers and no longer producers of wealth, nor perhaps of even the ordinary means of subsistence. The loss of the South, though nominally less, may be practically equal, as their recuperative power appears comparatively inferior, and was more crippled by the relentless track of war. This great subtraction from the essential forces of the country cannot be at once repaired. Many of those who went forth to the war, though untouched by steel, shot or shell, have found new fields of enterprise and labor as yet unremunerative, but promising in the end prosperous homes. A wave of population has gone Southward hardly perceptible now, but which is likely to exhibit itself in the returns of the next census. Some accessions from Europe have come, amounting to 287,397 in the year 1865, but the pitiless war conscriptions now going on there, and the perpetual allegiance demanded will most likely arrest the tide of emigration which otherwise might justly have been anticipated from that quarter. The deduction to be made from all these considerations is, that our present supply of labor is largely deficient; so largely that we cannot at present compete with the dense and crowded populations of the Eastern hemisphere in hardly any branch of human industry, and yet it is more important than ever that every man should find work. I hope that labor in America will forever be far more highly rewarded than elsewhere. It is now, and that distinction is the glory of our country, of our institutions, and of American policy. But just now labor, like everything else, is artificially dear. High prices must be paid, or the capital invested in lands, mines and manufactures must be wrecked and abandoned. But for the war, and had we remained in our normal condition, unvisited by unusual taxes and the disturbing flood of an exclusively paper currency, our people would have occupied a more impregnable position as against foreign competition, than they ever occupied in their previous history. Now we are vulnerable to the attacks of anybody, from any quarter, who has anything to sell. Foreign artificers of brass and iron, and even of clay, we cannot resist. They are able to undersell our own people. Our present amount of circulating currency is vast. Of legal-tenders, so called, we have $401,252,468; of National Bank notes, $280,801,900; of outstanding notes of the old State banks, not including those having less than five per cent. of their capital, $48,479,782; of fractional currency, $27,053,709 04; and of compound interest notes, $159,926,910, amounting in all to $917,014,769 04. I do not cite these figures as a reproach to anybody, but as a fact and a monstrous fact, attended by evils increasing day by day, and the longer contraction, the true remedy, is withheld, the more difficult will be found its application. At the time of the surrender of LEE and JOHNSTON any terms of settlement might easily have been obtained from the Southern rebels, with ample guarantees for the future, as they panted for nothing so much as deliverance from the pains and penalties of treason, and anything short of expatriation would have been promptly accepted. That opportune moment passed away never more to return. So the translation from paper to specie at that time might perhaps have been made with less strain upon the country, with less inconvenience to individuals than it can now or ever be brought about. The people were prepared for it. The goal in point of fact was almost reached. Nobody was in debt and nobody was distressed. The nominal reduction of inventures would have left all with relatively equal purchasable values. But unfortunately this policy did not prevail, and now trade stands against any reduction of values, and Congress itself grudgingly authorizes the return of only about four millions per month of our huge volume of currency, the presence of which stimulates sales and strangles production. Our country from one of the cheapest places to live in, is becoming one of the dearest. The wages paid to labor are not too much, considering what those wages will pay for in bread and meat, in rent and clothes. No manufactures can be made while this state of things lasts, to be sent abroad, and unless war, pestilence or famine occurs among foreign nations they will want none of our corn or wheat, beef or pork at anything like what it costs to produce it. Our gold, it is true, they eagerly despoil us of, and why not? As money it is getting to be obsolete. Gold coin is itself depreciated in our markets because it is useless, save as so much convenient and portable merchandise. If used for the payment of an existing contract it is worth no more than an equal amount of United States legal-tender notes. Our whole monetary system is bloated by more than a fourfold addition to the currency in circulation. It is unnatural and daily begets diseases of a new type, formidable because unknown, as well as those with which we are already familiar, and know to be dangerous. Having to deal with such facts, and it being impossible to remove this incubus upon the labor of the country at once, our legislation must recognize the situation and trim our sails for such breezes as may blow. Our imports of foreign goods this year are nearly double of what they were last year, and we pay for them by sending abroad gold and silver, and United States bonds at a little more than half their face value. Another reason, and one of the most cogent, for a revision of the tariff at this time, is the insufficient rates now levied upon foreign wools. This is a question which has vexed Congress for forty years. The evils endured by wool growers somehow never disappear, let the laws take what shape they may. The flocks of sheep in South America, in Australia, at the Capes and elsewhere have become so large, so much improved by mixed breeds, that they threaten to force the American wool growers to abandon a chosen and most attractive pursuit. Formerly the wool obtained from Buenos Ayres was coarse and full of burrs, but by crossing with the merino breeds, it has become entirely changed in character; and now wools, equal in grade to the average American growth, can be bought in South America for fifteen cents per pound. It is not washed, and burrs still accompany it. But no American husbandman, not even those who are located in proximity to unfenced pairies where the Summer feed can be appropriated without let or hindrance, can compete with such prices. They must, unless at once taken care of, succumb. For the past four years, notwithstanding the nominally high prices for wool, the amount received, when reduced to a gold standard, shows that the business of wool growing has not been remunerative, not affording one-half the profits of any other kind of farming, and many owners of sheep have been preparing to quit the business for something more hopeful. Unless Congress shall do something to revive the courage of these men, the stock of sheep that will be offered for slaughter the coming Fall will exceed anything the country has heretofore witnessed. The complaint is loud, universal and real, not simulated. Never, since I have had the honor to be a member of this House, have so large a number of petitions been received, or with so many and respectable signatures upon any subject. The Committee of Ways and Means have been flooded with these documents from the East to the furthest West. The tariff of 1857, against which I voted, allowed wool under 18 cents to come in free, and reduced the *ad valorem* tariff on wools costing more than that. The tariff of 1861 placed a small *ad valorem* duty on wool under 18 cents, and a specific duty on all wool above that rate, besides providing many provisions against fraud. This was considerably improved by the tariff of 1864; but the value of wool abroad being less than represented or believed to be, importers still got competiting wools through the Custom-house at rates never above six cents per pound, and sometimes at even less. Last Fall and Winter the wool growers, through their various agricultural societies and other State and national organizations, got together for the first time and discussed the subject of wool growing in its relation to rival foreign interests. The wool manufacturers also met with them in joint convention. After months of patient toil and critical examination they presented to us, in April last, the fruits of their joint labor, so far as it relates to the duties upon wool. The proposition as regards woolens came along considerably later. A mutual agreement was arrived at, and upon a basis fair and equitable, of parties that had never agreed before. I think their work does honor to those who conceived and who have so far successfully matured these several propositions. These propose much higher rates upon wool because of the perfection of the classification, which is so framed as to catch all wools that can by any possibility compete with American wool. There is no loophole through which any wool can escape the duty intended. It is fixed and certain. The Custom-house officer, though a fool, cannot err therein. I know the wool growers will be satisfied with their own proposition, as they should be, for it amounts to more on Mestiza wool than would a duty of 75 per centum *ad valorem*, and I hope we shall not attempt to offer anything less or in other shape, for whatever is not in the form of a specific duty would be, as in most other cases, valueless. The greatest protection the American wool growers could have would be the disclosure of the fact at every sale of woolen clothes, whether the same were made of American wool or not, as clothes made of sound American wool are really worth for actual service for hard wear and tear far more than those made of the tender and brittle foreign wools. The duties upon woolens, it will be seen, are very carefully adjusted so as to cover the duties which the manufacturers pay first on wool and dye-stuffs, the internal revenue taxes on their sales, and in addition 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The compound duties in the bill, though following the principle first adopted in the tariff of 1861, may not be understood at a glance; but when carefully studied they will be found to have the extent I have indicated, and no more. If this bill becomes a law, as I trust it will, the woolen manufacturer will not find his condition any better than now. Foreign goods, I fear, will crowd our marts with nearly the same imposing profusion that they have done heretofore, or at the rate of over a million dollars for every day in the year. Last year our imports amounted to $234,756,447, but this year they will reach not less than $409,411,513. This is a drain that we are in no condition to bear. Every spare dollar in the country is needed to fund our rapidly maturing national obligations. For the past year we have received from California but a little over $29,000,000, and yet our exports of gold and silver at New-York alone from May 12 to June 16 amounted to $36,515,402. When can we resume specie payments, if this stream of merchandise inward and flow of gold outward is allowed to continue? Clearly it is the duty of the Government to moderate if it cannot control this reckless course of trade before bankruptcy ensues, and the business of the country receives a shock from which it may take years to recover. I do not think it necessary to go into the details of many branches of business. There is not a member of this House who does not know and feel that there is urgent need of legislation upon the tariff. To adjourn without such legislation would be a calamity and a blunder. Take the iron trade. It is true they made money during the war; but they are not doing it now; they are paying laborers for making a ton of iron nearly as much as it would cost abroad. These are some little items in the Tariff Bill which hardly arrest the eye which give employment to thousands, and, therefore, require considerate treatment at our hands. Among these permit me to cite one or two examples: Eyelets made of brass and then tinned as an article of commerce, so far as to attract, have but recently been introduced. They will be noticed in shoes and boots, and though invisible in other articles for ladies' wear they are still there. I find that of these small and very cheap articles, costing no more than from 17 to 18 cents per thousand, the amount we consume annually rises to the respectable sum of $4,000,000. Hoop-skirts is another article of extensive use, for which we are supposed to be indebted to the genius of EUGENIE, who, failing to rule the Emperor of the French, has great audacity in ruling French fashions. In New-York City alone twenty-five thousand persons find employment in all the branches of the hoop-skirt manufacture. It would be possible to mention many other articles, apparently trifles as light as air, which furnish the means of support to a large number of industrious and thrifty families. The articles added to the free list in the bill are few in number, and of inconsiderable importance. Such articles as form the base or raw material of other manufactures, and of which there is no domestic supply, scientific theorists as well as practical legislators agree should be charged with little or no duty. When any country has superior natural advantages for the production of a specific article, it may be useless and a waste of capital for others to attempt rivalry in the same direction. We have nothing that will compete with the white cliffstone of England for chalk and whiting, and as it enters into other manufactures to a considerable extent, and gives business to our homeward-bound vessels, it deserves to be free. We produce rock-oil, or petroleum, and while it bubbles up and spontaneously runs away from its fountains, to be had only for the catching, it will be difficult to find any article in other markets to supplant the poor man's light, as Mr. SCOFIELD, from Pennsylvania, aptly calls it; and so long as we have a surplus to spare it will find purchasers. Salt, when made from springs, depends mainly for its cheapness upon the amount of saline matter contained in the water. The relative value of salt springs in Virginia, Michigan, New-York and Ohio differs widely. In some of these States the business now continues, but, without a higher duty, most of them must wind up. If in any of these States mines could be found where salt could be taken out in pure crystals, the saline springs would have to be abandoned. As it is, we cannot afford to be dependent upon other nations for so indispensable an article in peace and war as salt. Even if it can be obtained elsewhere nominally at a less price, our own establishments must be presented. Encouraged to the full amount of their capacity, and even then one-half of all we consume, will be brought from abroad. We can not afford to make it free, nor yet can we afford to tax it so heavily as to make it luxury on any thing but what is an article for human nature's daily use. The discovery of an enormous deposit of chloride of potassum in a bed of rock salt in Germany may prove to be the direct source from which commerce will draw its future supplies. Manifestly the maker of ordinary potash salts who cuts down timber and burns it to ashes for this sole purpose, cannot compete with an article already made and which only needs to be taken from the mine and purified. This is an advantage of which Germany cannot be deprived. The Indian who stole his brooms already made could always undersell the Indian who only stole his timber. England, with untold wealth in minerals, coals, clay and cheap salts, eclipses in many productions all the nations of the earth. Soda-ash is one of these productions, entering largely into the manufacture of various other descriptions. The cost of soap, glass and many textile fabrics depends much upon the price of soda-ash. At Pittsburgh, Penn., they have salt and cheap coal, and have from time to time striven to establish the manufacture of soda-ash, but thus far without marked success; and if the manufacture cannot succeed at this point, it will hardly do better elsewhere. Under these circumstances, but for the glimmering hope that an article of such extensive use may yet be established, it might have been well to place it on the free list. We have left it where it is—to pay a duty of a half-cent per pound. The supply of ivory cannot be increased, and it is supposed to be annually diminishing. It takes 20,000 elephants, it is said, to furnish the annual supply of a single manufacturing town—Sheffield, in England. Our wants are large and increasing. It is proposed, therefore, to remove the small duty now imposed upon this useful as well as beautiful article, and, as the gigantic game from which ivory is obtained is hunted by persons without regard to races or color, I presume no one will object. One of the main reasons for a new tariff now is, that the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty leaves the duties on agricultural productions, and on lumber, fish and coal, at such rates as were imposed at times when it made no difference what the rates were, as all such articles came in from the Provinces practically free, and of course our tariff laws in this respect now call for revision. The wisdom of terminating alluded to is already apparent. There are none of its provisions that we cannot surrender without a pang. Some of the pretentious claims concerning the fisheries, as for instance the right of excluding our fishermen from the shore within three miles, and from bays drawing the line from headland to headland, might be annoying; but even if admitted on our part, as they are not likely to be by any modern Secretary of State, such claims, were they to be strictly enforced, would be of little damage to us, and of no profit whatever to the Provinces. There is no more reason for exempting grain, flour, cattle, horses, wool, butter and cheese imported from British Provinces from revenue duties, than there would be in the case of the importation of similar articles from Great Britain. In peace the mother country and all her colonies are all our friends; in war, they are not less our enemies. It is due, however, to the present British Minister, Sir FREDERICK C. BRUCE, to say that he has manifested a high-toned spirit of fairness touching the question as to the fisheries, and that he seeks their solution without making such exactions as would be likely to prejudice national conflicts. Through the courtesy of the Secretary of State I have learned that the British Minister has information that the Canadas, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia will issue licenses to fishermen other than British subjects, upon the payment of fifty cents per ton on the tonnage of vessels contained therein; and that a license will secure the right to fish within three miles of the shore, and also to land for the purpose of curing fish and obtaining supplies. More than this, a license from one province is to confer the right to fish in all the provinces which unite in the system of giving licenses. Without this *Zollverein* principle, Americans would find the license of no value, and would not avail themselves of it. In the end, all the provinces may unite in such legislation, or, if they do not, the confederated provinces—and that scheme appears likely to be speedily adopted, more speedily, perhaps, in consequence of the recent Celtic irruption—will undoubtedly adopt the principle. Mr. Chairman, I will now send to the Clerk's desk, to be read for the information of the Committee, a letter from the Secretary of State upon this question, and also one from the British Minister, Sir FREDERICK BRUCE:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866.

Hon. Justin S. Morrill, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives:

SIR—I have the honor to inclose for the information of the Committee over which you preside, a copy of a note of the 24th inst., addressed to me by Hon. FREDERIC W. A. BRUCE, the British Minister, relative to the course determined upon by the Governments of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Canada, in regard to licenses to fishermen of the United States. By a note of the 31st of May last, Sir FREDERICK BRUCE informed me that P. FORBIN, Esq., the magistrate commanding the Government vessel *La Canadienne*, employed in protecting the fisheries, had been authorized to issue licenses on the payment of the sum of 50 cents per ton of measurement of the vessels proposed to be used in fishing; that these licenses would remain in force during this season, and would confer upon the holders of them, as far as the Canadian fisheries are concerned, all the rights enjoyed by the fishermen of the United States under the Reciprocity Treaty. An official notification, embodying this information, was made public upon its receipt, and the same course will now be pursued in regard to that contained in the enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to state that I am informed by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada that the Governments of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick have agreed that the possession of a license issued by Canada to fish shall entitle the holder, during the season of 1866, to fish in the waters of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as well as those of Canada: the holder of a license from the Governments of Nova Scotia or New-Brunswick, if any such shall be issued, being entitled to fish also in the Canadian waters. I shall feel most obliged if you will communicate this information to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant.
FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Chairman, it may be proper for me to add that I have just received a note from Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, saying that another of the Provinces had enacted laws in relation to licenses similar to those of Canada, &c. It is also due to myself to say that in a conversation wih the British Minister I informed him that I thought our fishermen would be reluctant to take out licenses for the right to fish in British waters, but that they probably would be willing to pay a license for going on shore to cure fish. The greater cost of fitting out our vessels and the taxation to which they are subjected, enables Provincial fishermen, who have no long voyages to make, to reach the most desirable fishing grounds and to bring fish to our markets at cheaper rates than our own people. In addition to this, our fishermen will now, when they enjoy the privileges of the shore fisheries, only needed for catching mackerel late in the season, have to pay a license of from $50 to $100 for each vessel, according to its size. Under these circumstances, justice requires the imposition of reasonable duties upon foreign caught fish. As we are now, however, met in a generous spirit, I hope Congress will quickly respond, and place only moderate duties, sufficient to cover the items already indicated, upon mackerel and codfish. Mackerel may, perhaps, need to be placed even lower than it will be found in the bill. In the cod fisheries, it is no longer necessary to go within three miles of the shore, and such duties can be placed on the product as may seem judicious; but it being an article of food consumed largely by those who can ill afford butchers' meat at twenty-five to thirty cents per pound, a moderate duty appears appropriate. Our trade with the maritime provinces is one more deserving our fostering care than that of the other provinces. The people are very friendly, and they have articles such as we require in large quantities, such as coal and plaster, for which they take of us flour and other articles in nearly equal quantities. It is a reciprocal trade that is profitable to all parties, and ought to find some favor in our legislation. And here let me remark that for eleven years we have drawn moderate supplies of bituminous coal from Nova Scotia. Enterprising Americans have embarked their capital there, and opened mines to supply the wants of the gas companies of a few Northern cities. On the bleak, ice-bound Atlantic coast, some of our mills and little iron foundries have been started with the expectation of a continual supply of coal of this character from this quarter. Even if this is granted, the coal so used will cost the consumers $10 or $12 per ton, while that used by our brethren in Pennsylvania and Maryland for identically the same purposes, will only cost $3 or $4. Most of the pig iron used in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island comes from Pennsylvania. Is it now to be insisted upon that no coal shall be used in those regions but that which is dragged over a thousand miles of railroad? Is this necessary to the prosperity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—a road that I have heard is earning fatter dividends than almost any other in the land? I have no feeling on this question, and I am not aware that my constituents have any interest in it; but to use the words which my excellent friend from Chicago emphasises with so much unction, I desire to see "fair play." The Committee of Ways and Means have shaped the bill so that all cannel coal bearing the highest price of any and all other bituminous coal imported from any place 30 degrees east of Washington, and all anthracite, if there be any that can be imported, shall pay $1 50 per ton, and only propose that the common bituminous coal, such as we have had free for fifteen years from Pictou, shall pay fifty cents. Mr. Chairman, we leave it to the good sense of the Committee to say whether this is not eminently just and fair. Even the gentleman from the Pittsburgh District concedes that it is right and proper; and where he leads on these subjects I am sure no Pennsylvanian need fear to follow. The present bill is not likely to suit everybody, and I regard it only as a temporary measure, fit to be introduced because of the imperious necessities of our present condition. Many will think it inadequate to the exigencies of the country, and that much more ought to have been conceded to our imperiled industries. The statements made by the gentlemen of the Revenue Commission who have long studied the subject, as well as by those whose special interests are touched in almost every sentence would have justified the Committee of Ways and Means in proposing higher rates than will be found in the bill. But the Committee have scrutinized every case, and consented to no higher rates, with only here and there a possible exception, than will, as they are forced to believe, place the American laborer, producer or manufacturer upon a level of fair competition with foreign capital and foreign labor. During the prevalence of war prices and the excelsior premium of 280 upon gold, while we were accustomed to contemplate money in fabulous sums, something of extravagance prevailed everywhere. But now upon the return of peace we ought to begin to practice the stern duties of economy, be content with moderate gains, and make some approach to our former rules of estimate, when an advance of even five per cent. in the scale of duties was weighed with as much scrupulousness as gold dust in the balance. But unless we are willing to court the usual sequence of war, we must now adopt measures that will shield our people from financial ruin. We are at the mercy of those who have had no unusual war taxes, no bounties to pay to brave volunteers; and we must have a little breathing time to recuperate, or we may sink under the load, although triumphant at all points in the great struggle of freedom against Slavery. Our great revenue from internal taxes is wholly dependent upon the fact, whether we can keep our own fields, factories and workshops fully manned and constantly employed. The tax they pay is a per centage on the inflated current value in our markets, and five per cent. here is nearly equal to ten per cent. on any foreign invoice; and, possibly, as we know that many invoices, by the adroitness of trade, are largely undervalued, our taxes which are not direct also impress hardly upon all who are engaged in any kind of business. Raw materials are largely increased in cost. Stamp taxes insidiously entrap every business transaction, so that after we have levied extraordinary taxes, we shall find that importations will by no means—although our present tariff in ordinary time, would be likely to be as prohibitive, yet we find it practically productive beyond all precedent, yielding nearly one hundred millions more in solid gold than was ever before realized. While the present bill is indispensable to preserve the aggregate of our internal revenue, it will be likely to diminish, even if it does not increase the revenue imports: it will keep our people at work. I am in favor of taking proper care of American industry, as against foreign competition, now and at all times, whether it be that engaged in the production of flour or woo', or brogans or ships, or whether it be the tiny artificial flower that embellishes the lady's bonnet, or the ponderous engine that moves the floating palace, in spite of the winds or weather, from ocean to ocean. Let the time be far distant when an American citizen will be forced to work for the wages of those whose toil furnishes no homesteads, no schoolhouses, and finally not even tombstones for the graves of themselves or their children, but rather than jeopardise a sound public policy, rather than excite the odium which extravagance is always likely to excite, I should counsel temporary inconveniences and the lowest rate of duties under which it is possible for our various branches of manufactures not to prosper but to live, hoping that a better time is coming when labor will be more abundant, taxation less enormous, and when our paper money shall be good for its entire face value. God speed the day.

Mr. Chairman, I will not at this time consume any time of the House, but will, when in the progress of the bill, have something to say in relation to its details.

Mr. MORRILL closed by indicating an intention to move to close general debate.

Mr. STEVENS expressed the hope that after the speech made by the gentleman from Vermont, some latitude of discussion would be allowed. He looked upon this bill as a free-trade bill from beginning to end. [Laughter.] He thought it anything but protection, and, as gold came down, it would be less so. Scrap iron, for instance, was to be taxed half as much as pig iron, while it was worth four times as much. He admitted that it was perfectly suited to the Eastern market, and that this was an excellent tariff for the gentlemen there, but ruin to the people of his district. He could not say anything about the question of coal till he found what his colleague (Mr. MOORHEAD) had to say on that subject, as he was on the Committee of Ways and Means, and assented to this bill.

Mr. MOORHEAD admitted he did assent to the bill, and that the duty of $1 25 on bituminous coal from abroad, and of fifty cents on coal from Nova Scotia was a compromise. He could not see what right his constituents had to say to the manufacturers of New-England who mined their coal in Nova Scotia for consumption in their own factories that they should not do so. He thought there should be a discrimination drawn between coal from Europe and coal from the colonies. His object in that was to protect the manufacturers of this country and the labor of this country against the manufactures and labor of the Old World.

Mr. KELLEY said that he found much in the bill to approve. Considering the arduous labors imposed on the Committee of Ways and Means and the limited time it had to prepare a tariff bill, he wondered that it could have presented so perfect a bill. There were, however, a few things in the bill giving evidences of haste and want of due consideration. This bill proposed a duty of one dollar and fifty cents on anthracite coal, and he did not wish the legislation of the country to proclaim to the savans of the world that it did not know that the United States possessed all the anthracite coal in the world; that outside of 470 square miles of our own territory anthracite coal was not to be found.

Mr. MORRILL replied that he was not unaware of the fact, at least so far as the gentleman's testimony was concerned, for he had heard him make the same statement ten or fifteen times.

Mr. KELLEY declared that, while the Committee of Ways and Means insisted on denying the fact, he would continue to assert it. If the Committee knew that there was no anthracite coal in the world but our own, why was a duty of $1 50 per ton proposed for it? That which was attempted to be called anthracite coal in Wales was a species of igneous slate not capable of use for any purpose to which anthracite coal was applied. He wanted that word "anthracite" struck out. The anthracite coal interest was the coal interest of Pennsylvania. But on this question he spoke for those also who were voiceless in Congress, for the people of Virginia and North Carolina. Instead of New-England manufacturers making investments in Nova Scotia coal mines, they should aid in developing the rich coal fields of Deep River, N. C., and of James River, Va. He ridiculed that provision of the bill making discrimination between the bituminous coal of England and that of Canada, showing that, while discriminations are not novel, they have always been carried out on the principle of placing the lighter duty on the article brought from the greater distance, and the heavier duty on the article brought from nearer home. The development of the coal interest in Virginia would save this country from a liability of French intervention on the principle of the invasion of Mexico; for it would be recollected that in March, 1861, the Virginia Legislature granted to a French company the James River and Kanawha Canal, and the present lawless Legislature of Virginia was now endeavoring to execute that contract.

Mr. PIKE inquired whether the loyal Legislature of West Virginia was not doing the same?

Mr. KELLEY replied that he did not know. But he wanted a body of New-England capital, energy and patriotism involved in the coal trade of Virginia, so that LOUIS NAPOLEON should not have Southern rebels to deal with but Northern patriotism.

Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, explained that the legislation between West Virginia and Old Virginia in relation to the James River and Kanawha Canal was not as to a French company but as to a New-York company. It was the desire and interest of both these States that that canal should be opened so as to give access for coal and iron to the sea. West Virginia had a direct interest in this coal question. They did not desire to prohibit the Picton coal from being admitted into the New-England States, but they did desire that coal should pay the revenue that it could pay.

General debate was closed, and the House proceeded to consider the bill for amendment.

Mr. GRINNELL moved to increase the duty on woolen rags, shoddy, mango, waste and flocks from 12 to 25 cents per pound. A discussion arose on the amendment, Messrs. GRINNELL, COOK and LAWRENCE, of Ohio, supporting it, and Messrs. KELLEY, KASSON and MORRILL opposing it. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved to amend by reducing the duty on flocks to 6 cents per pound; which was rejected.

The bill, as far as the Committee progressed to-day, makes the following provisions:

That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the articles mentioned and embraced in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all manufactured wools, hair of the Alpine goat and other like animals imported from foreign countries the duties hereinafter provided, all wools, hair of Alpine goat and other like animals, as aforesaid, shall be divided for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon in three classes, to wit: Class first—Clothing wools—that is to say, merino, mestizo, mitz or mitts wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote. Down clothing wools and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New-Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in Classes 2 and 3. Class 2—Combing wools; that is to say, Leicester Cotswold, Lincolnshire Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the Alpine goat and other like animals. Class 3—Carpet wools and other similar wools, such as Donskoi, Native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, Native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria and elsewhere. For the purpose of carrying into effect the classification herein provided, a sufficient number of distinctive samples of the various kinds of wool or hair embraced in each of the three classes above named, selected and prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and duly verified by him, the standard samples being retained in the Treasury Department, shall be deposited in the Custom-house and elsewhere, as he may direct, which samples shall be used by the proper officers of the customs to determine the classes above specified, to which all imported wools belong; and upon wools of the first class, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 32 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be 10 cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per centum *ad valorem*; upon wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port shall exceed 32 cents per pound, the duty shall be 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per centum *ad valorem*; upon wools of the second class and upon all hair of alpaca goat and other like animals, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port shall be 32 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be 10 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per centum *ad valorem*; upon wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port shall exceed 32 cents per pound, the duty shall be 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per centum *ad valorem*; upon wools of the third class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence shipped to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be twelve cents or less per pound, the duty shall be three cents per pound; upon wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port shall exceed twelve cents per pound, the duty shall be 6 cents per pound. *Provided*, That any wool of the sheep or hair of the alpaca goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported, in any other than the ordinary condition as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be subject to pay twice the amount of duty to which it would otherwise be subjected, anything in this act to the contrary not withstanding.

Provided further, That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag or package, it shall be appraised by the Appraiser, to determine the rate of duty to which it shall be subjected at the average aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag or package, and when bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice at the same price, whereby the average price shall be reduced more than ten per centum below the value of the bales of the best quality, the value of the bales shall be appraised according to the value of the bales of the best quality, and no bales, bag or package shall be liable to a less duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value; and

Provided further, That the duty upon wool of the first-class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed; and that the duty upon wool of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the amount of the duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed, on sheep-skins and Angora goat-skins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, the duty shall be thirty per centum *advalorem*, and on woolen rags, shoddy, mango, waste and flocks, the duty shall be twelve cents per pound.

The House at 4:35 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War Between the Allies and Paraguayans.

The Latter Capture a Battery of Four Rifle Guns.

PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE CONTESTANTS.

BRAZIL.

Battle of Estara Bellaio—Capture of Four Guns by the Paraguayans.

From Our Own Correspondent.
RIO DE JANEIRO, Sunday, June 3, 1866.

Since my last by the English packet of the 8th ultimo, some progress has been made by the Allies in their war against Paraguay. On the 2d of May a rather severe engagement took place between the vanguard of the Allied Army and a Paraguayan division about 8,000 strong. The victory is claimed by both, but judging by the detailed reports, that have been slowly coming in since, it is the opinion of many people in this city that it was only a drawn battle. Both sides sustained heavy losses, there having been 5,000 men placed *hors-de-combat*. Of Brazilians and Orientals wounded in this affair, more than 1,200 have arrived at the hospitals of Corrientes alone.

It appears that this fight began by a *quasi* surprise from the Paraguayans, (as usual,) and it is incredible that the Allies were not more on the alert. Gen. FLORES, commanding the advanced allied forces, intended a reconnoisance of the enemy's position that very day, but before carrying it into execution he was suddenly attacked by the Paraguayans, who threw into confusion the first four battalions (two Brazilians and two Orientals) they encountered, and captured a battery of rifled artillery, four guns, that Gen. OSORIO had lent to FLORES as an extra protection against any attack from the enemy. Although Gen. FLORES, with great intrepidity, threw himself into the hottest of the battle, still the result would have been a serious reverse to the Allies had not Gen. OSORIO come to the rescue with the whole of the Sixth Division of the army, too late, however, to recapture the valuable battery taken by the Paraguayans at the commencement of the action.

The greatest advantage gained in this engagement is the advance of the Allied Army three miles further on toward Humaita and the leaving of Estero Bellaco behind them. It was considered by Gen. OSORIO a bad position from the first day the vanguard encamped there, but it seems that Gen. FLORES thought differently. It is a large swamp, interspersed with jungle.

Curupaity is the name of a new fortification reported to be fully as strong as Humaita, but much smaller. It is against it that the Allied Army will make its next movement. It was totally unknown before the battle of Estero Bellaco, and confidently believed by all there that no obstruction would be met with before reaching Humaita. Now the opinion begins to prevail that the statement made by an English officer some six months ago, that the road to the Paraguayan stronghold was fortified in many places, was substantially correct.

Great hopes are entertained that the fleet will be able to coöperate with the army on an attack against Curupaity, although some of the Argentine journals report the waters of the Paraguay as falling. The squadron, with the exception of two small steamers, had left the Paraná, and anchored above the Très Bocas, (three mouths.) Every preparation was being made for the coming attack.

Two American officers who left here some weeks ago were busily engaged on board the iron-clad *Tamandale*, baiting their hooks for fishing the much-talked-of torpedoes, presumed to be placed in the river about the neighborhood of Curupaity and Humaita, and also for cutting the chain that is extended across the river from the latter fort to the woods on the other side. These officers left Rio with the commissions of Captains of artillery in the regular army, a favor seldom bestowed by the military authorities of Brazil on any foreigners. I trust they will succeed in hauling on board all the bites they may feel.

Gen. PORTO ALEGRE's division, the second of the Allied Army, was, by the last tidings from that region, close to the river bank, having its headquarters at the village of St. Thomas. It would cross into Paraguay in a few days. The flotilla to help in its passage was about to start from Paso da Patria. A passenger lately arrived at Buenos Ayres from that quarter, reports that a portion of PORTO ALEGRES' forces had attacked the Island of Itapira, where the Paraguayans had a force of 2,400 men; that the latter, after a few shots had been exchanged, had hoisted a parliamentary flag, and that Baron PORTO ALEGRE had dispatched some officers across the river to treat with the Paraguayan commanding officer for a surrender of that garrison. This, of course, is very doubtful, and as the steamer in which the said passenger came, left while the firing was going on, no more information could be obtained.

President LOPEZ had ordered a division of 5,000 men to Itapira to reinforce the garrison at that ford, which is said to be already composed of 2,600 infantry, six pieces of artillery, one steamer and fourteen flat-boats.

It appears that the Dictator of Paraguay has divined that the Brazilian division will try to cross at Itapira, or Tranquera do Soreto, just below. These two fords had been examined, and the latter chosen as the safest.

By all the information to be obtained here from military and naval officers engaged in this war, the Allied Army and Navy are desperately enthusiastic at the prospectof meeting the enemy very soon, not so much, I fear, for the fighting that will ensue as for the hope they all entertain of soon leaving the abominable country they are in. As a confirmation of this, I will give your readers a few extracts from a letter of a Brazilian officer encamped at Estero Bellaco:

"Our camp is not all *terra firma*. It greatly resembles an archipelago. In order to visit my comrades of other divisions I am obliged to turn and wind about for miles round the lakes and swamps that divide us. Amphibious creatures abound. In my own tent I have already killed four snakes. Every morning I find myself accompanied by a body-guard of fifteen or twenty monstrous toads which have quietly spent the night under the corners of the hides that serve me as a bed. Enormous alligators promenade regularly from lake to lake every night. In a Major's tent the other day, one was killed that measured about six feet in length; and an unfortunate Brazilian soldier was unexpectedly taken off his legs by one of these horrible creatures and carried into the nearest lake.

'In the hospitals of Corrientes alone we have upward of 4,000 sick men."

It is no wonder that, such being the amenities of camp life in Paraguay, the army should be desperate-enthusiastic for a collision with the foe.

The English mail steamer due at this port to-morrow is very anxiously expected, as all Brazilians entertain the most sanguine hopes that she will be the bearer of most glorious news, and that bringing tidings of the capture of Curupaity and Humaita, the war will be at an end. I am sorry I cannot agree with them, for taking an impartial view of everything around us here, I greatly fear that many months will elapse yet before the decisive battle is fought.

The situation of the Bank of Brazil is anything but flattering or creditable to the Government that has permitted it to arrive at its present condition. Great inconvenience is felt by all classes at the scarcity of small bills. They are at a premium of 10 per cent. Coin is not to be seen anywhere. Although the present Minister of Finance has presented to the Legislature a bill remedying this state of things, no action has been taken on it yet, because the influence of the directors of that institution, along with that of all the other private bankers, who depend on it for at least the appearance of a sound condition, is too powerful to be opposed.

A systematic opposition has been waged against the present Cabinet for the last two months, by the two Houses of Parliament, with, as many suppose, very little reason; and the Ministry having been defeated, the day before yesterday, by a small majority in a vote taken, they have demanded a fusion of both Houses, and it is expected that this will occur about the 5th or 6th inst. I trust it will be for the better, but really there is very little prospect of any improvement resulting from it. Notwithstanding this slight Ministerial crisis, there is no probability of any change taking place among the chief officers of State.

On the 31st ult. a grand display of the different religious Orders (Catholic) of this city took place in honor of St. George. It was attended by the Em

Continued on Eighth P

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FIREWORKS AND FOURTH OF JULY.

Where they are Made, (the Fireworks, Not the Fourths,) and all about It, with Hints and Reflections.

If the weather we have (not) enjoyed for the past three or four days be not enough to put a melting mortal in mind of fireworks, he must require a much more forcible reminder than does the writer hereof.

It is estimated that several millions of dollars in value are burned up in the fireworks way every year in the United States, and in ships which belong to the United States alone. Of course, as our great national powder-burning holiday comes in the very heat and height of Summer, it happens that we have to take our mundane sulphureous refreshment for the most part all at one time, and in the hottest weather. The fourth day of July consumes more fireworks in the United States than all the other days in the year, the ratio of about 9 to 1. The makers of jubilant combustibles estimate, that for consumption in Uncle Sam's dominions they sell goods in the proportion of about 9 to 1, as before stated. Were Independence Day stricken from the calendar, with it would vanish nine out of every ten dollars which now the fireworkmakers "bag."

Readers of DICKENS, (and most of our readers *can* tell DICKENS' *Martin Chuzzlewit* from COLERIDGE'S *Ancient Mariner*, though one of our City writers got them strangely mixed the other day, being confused by having too much ——, too much ——, too much, well, too much ice in the water he drank,) will remember that the illustrious Samuel Weller was made tremendously irate by hearing his master, the great Pickwick, called by an irreverential reprobate "Old Fireworks." Now, however disrespectful the explosive nickname "Old Fireworks" may have been in the renowned and never-to-be-sufficiently-honored Wellerio-Pickwickian days, at the present time we fancy that no particular stigma would thereto attach. On the contrary, many persons would be only too glad to stand in the financial shoes and to daily don the fiscal breeches of either of the gentlemen who may be more correctly than perhaps any other referred to as "Old Fireworks." Cause why? They is rich, they is. They have accumulated gold and greenbacks, and plenty of them; and in their careful charge the fizzing, scorching, spluttering goods in which they deal have been transmuted into solid houses and lands and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Messrs. JOSEPH G. EDGE and ISAAC EDGE have been for years engaged in the manufacture of fireworks, and were among the earliest, if not the very first, engaged in the business in America. At first the demand was small, and for many years the enterprise was one of doubtful success, but with the increasing commercial greatness of th country came the increased demand for their wares, and at the present time their sales may be reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly. Their factory is in Jersey City, and there they employ from twenty to forty men and twelve to eighteen girls all the time in making up those short-lived goods which a single instant will suffice to destroy. All the larger and more elaborate fireworks are made by them, but certain of the smaller kinds are purchased of other makers.

All the Chinese crackers, or what the boys commonly call "fire-crackers," are imported from China, as it is impossible to manufacture them in America, or in fact anywhere but in China, for the low price at which the industrious Chinese can afford to make them. The amazing cheapness of labor in the Orient gives them in such simple manufactures as they can master an advantage which we can never hope to overcome.

In the making of all fireworks a great part of the labor *must* be performed by hand, as gunpowder is too dangerous a plaything to be trusted to the handling of machinery. It is this solitary fact which will ever keep the fire-cracker business in the hands of the Chinamen, and they may proceed at once to chuckle over their everlasting monopoly. Were it among the possibilities to do the job by any sort of machine within the inventive powers of man, we should in two months have a Yankee fire-cracker apparatus turning out a thousand bushels or so a day, and should be edified by the charming spectacle of seven millions nine thousand and sixteen Chinamen, be the same more or less, on their celestial knees, wiping their wretched pig-shaped-and-sized eyes with their despairing tails, and beseeching Joss or whatever God was in fashion to smite dead the barbarians who had learned to build firecrackers cheaper than they could; and the gay old Joss would doubtless smote 'em.

Some of these imported crackers are so large that the report of one is as loud as that of a six-pound cannon. There are eight sizes of firecrackers in market this year, ranging in price from ten cents to ten dollars a pack. A still larger size, which cost the importer a dollar apiece, and the buyer at retail two dollars each, were sent over formerly, but this year there have been none of these imported. The largest now to be had here cost the retail customer a dollar each.

Torpedoes, which are, of all fireworks the most harmless, are made in this immediate vicinity; there is scarcely a village along the whole length of the Long Island Railroad which has not its dozen or more torpedo makers. They are a very amusing toy, and especially suitable for children, for the reason that there is positively no fire about them; indeed, while visiting the City depot of Messrs. EDGE, we noticed there, one enterprising and industrious youth who seemed to be endeavoring to find out how many torpedoes he could explode in a given time. Being surrounded on every side by tons of powder in various shapes, we began to grow nervous, and timidly getting near the door, suggested to the clerk the propriety of having the juvenile lunatic arrested. Our fears were, however, quieted by the information that by no possibility can the explosion of a torpedo set anything on fire. So timid parents, who are afraid of other crackers, give the youngsters all the torpedoes they can possibly fire away, and for one day let them go it while they're young.

Rockets are made of all sizes, from two ounces to two pounds in weight—the stick not being included in the weighing. A rocket weighing two pounds will traverse about a mile of space from the time it leaves the hand till the last spark vanishes. The United States signal rockets for use on shipboard are of different construction from the ordinary display rocket. There is no "golden rain" or shower of bright sparks from them when they explode in the air at the highest point of their curve; but there is simply a single fiery star of intense brightness, which continues burning as it slowly falls, long after the "composition" has burned out—indeed, the rocket-powder or "composition" is used merely to project into the air the brilliant star which is to serve as the signal. No ship leaves port without a supply of these signal-rockets, and also generally of other fireworks, for use in case of emergency, when it is necessary to communicate at night with the shore or with other vessels.

The main sales of the fireworks trade are made from the 25th of May to the 10th of July. It is of course at this time when all the Fourth of July Committees are making their purchases. There is, however, a fair trade all the year long with the West Indies, and also with ships. The people of Jamaica particularly, and of the other West India islands are very excellent customers. Every sort of a holiday, be it birthday, anniversary, Saint's Day, or what not, must be celebrated by the burning of plenty of gunpowder.

Just at present the City fireworks depots are driving an immense trade with the many delegates and committees from other cities and from towns and villages of all sizes, who are here making purchases for the "galorious Fourth of Julia." They generally confine their purchases to crackers, rockets, triangles, wheels of various dimensions, mines, flower-pots, blue-lights, Roman candles, bengola lights, batteries, shells, torpedoes, and such like small affairs, seldom buying any of the high and more expensive "exhibition pieces." Their idea is to procure such articles as will give the most pleasure for the money, and will diffuse that pleasure over the greatest number of hours. The splendid "exhibition pieces" are very appropriate for a very large city where money for pyrotechnic purposes is appropriated by the thousands of dollars, but would be but a poor investment for a country village, the whole of their carefully collected money, the result of days of earnest labor on the part of the enthusiastic committee would vanish in two minutes and a half. These "exhibition pieces" are of every imaginable design and size, and vary in price from $15 to $150.

Some have been made for special occasions, which cost many hundreds of dollars each, but these were only done to fill special orders. None are ever kept in stock of more value than about $50. And perhaps it is best, for as the sale of such articles is confined to a few days in each year, the chances of "getting stuck" on the goods would be many if the more expensive articles were made up.

Beside fireworks proper, there are made balloons of all sizes, and paper lanterns of many beautiful and graceful shapes, which latter are made merely to be hung up in the house and illuminated by means of a bit of wax candle placed within. The frames of the large "pieces," when exhibited in the City, are always returned, the ingenious machinery of the woodwork being often worth much more than the powder.

For children and ladies there are several ingenious contrivances, by means of which they can handle certain of the simpler sorts of pyrotechnics without danger of burning their dresses or soiling their hands. Of these are toy pistols for holding Chinese crackers, and others for throwing torpedoes, Roman candles and flower-pots with nicely-turned handles, &c., &c.

A curious exemplification of the proverbial recklessness of the universal Yankee nation is found in the fact that at least a score of men a day walk into the fireworks depot of the Messrs. EDGE with lighted cigars in their lips, puffing as unconcernedly as if they were in a swimming-bath. The Messrs. EDGE find no difficulty in procuring insurance on their stock and building, though of course it is classed as "double-extra hazardous."

In 1856 their establishment, which was then located at No. 10 Maiden-lane, burned out, taking fire from a composition known as "Green Fire," which ignites spontaneously under certain conditions. Since then they keep no "Green Fire" save at the factory.

Though a man may use up in fireworks a hundred dollars about as speedily as in almost any other way, it is by no means generally a bad investment. Aside from the unmixed delight it gives the children, there are beneath the cover of the sulphureous smoke, not unfrequently most admirable opportunities for flirtation. When a cracker goes off with an extra bang, a timid young lady may be kissed before she recovers from the shock; and if, perchance, she is very much startled by the fizz of a Roman candle, or the upward whirr of a rocket, she will not unfrequently or unnaturally fall backward in her fright, especially if a previous observation has assured her that the right pair of arms are in waiting to receive her. So says one who knows—or who says he knows—and you can either take him at his word or try the experiment yourself.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

The Marketmen versus the Board of Health—Meeting Yesterday.

The Washington Marketmen met at No. 100 Vesey-street, yesterday morning, to take such action as might be deemed advisable in relation to the recent order of the Metropolitan Board of Health, requiring them to take out permits to continue in their business. Mr. ROBERT O. CORNELL, President of the Market Association, called the meeting to order, and gave his views of the action of the Board of Health. The thirty-ninth section of the Code of Health Ordinances—not the Health Law—provides that "no person shall become, or continue, or engage as, or in the business of, a butcher or cattle-dealer, or as a vegetable-dealer, at or in any public or private market or stand in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, without a permit therefor from the Metropolitan Board of Health. This provision of the law, Mr. CORNELL wished the marketmen particularly to understand, is a part of the code which a cunning lawyer drew up for the Board—not a part of the law which was enacted by the Legislature. He had been unable to find in the law as it came from Albany anything authorizing the Board of Health to interfere with the marketmen or the public markets, except in relation to ventilation and drainage and in the sale of improper articles of food; and he declared it to be an unwarrantable assumption of power on the part of the Board of Health to require marketmen to take out licenses. It might be held to be an indirect violation of the Constitution if the Health Board were to undertake to coerce any dealer into the taking out of a license; for the Constitution authorizes the Common Council to make all laws for the government of the public markets; the Common Council has authorized the Comptroller to grant the marketmen permits, and as the marketmen have secured permits from the Comptroller, the attempt of the Board of Health to compel them to take license from anybody but the Comptroller is plainly an attempt to override that officer. Mr. CORNELL ridiculed section 41 of the Health Code, and his remark that under this section it is a penal act to sell a pig which is over five weeks old or a lamb over eight weeks old was received with derisive laughter, a marketman throwing in the parenthetical observation that "the Board of Health had written themselves down asses."

Mr. PLUNKETT viewed this demand of the Board of Health requiring the marketmen to take out license as a new scheme for the accomplishment of the object which the officers of the Board had in the beginning. If they can induce the marketmen, by applying for permits, to recognize their authority, they will then order the marketmen to vacate their stalls. The permit binds the recipient to comply with all the ordinances of the Board of Health; and if the marketmen once thus bind themselves, then the Board will direct the venders to move up to Fort Gansevoort.

A VOICE—"Sir Giffy Overreach."

Mr. THORNE had consulted the Comptroller, and been advised to have nothing to do with the Board of Health or its permits, and Mayor HOFFMAN had said that the marketmen need not recognize the Health Board. The marketmen have a permit from the Comptroller, and that is sufficient. Counsel had assured Mr. THORNE that if the officers of the Board of Health should undertake to enforce their permit ordinance they might be brought up with a round turn. Mr. THORNE urged the marketmen to organize and be fully prepared to meet any emergency.

Mr. H. W. KNAPP moved that a Committee be appointed to select a room and an evening where and when all marketmen may meet and form a solid organization for their own protection, and the motion having prevailed, Messrs. KNAPP, THORNE and KAY were appointed such Committee.

Mr. KNAPP also moved that the meeting resolve not to apply for permits, and the motion was carried without dissenting voice. He then moved that if the Board of Health should undertake to coerce any marketman the Washington Market Association should defend that man.

Mr. CORNELL had been authorized to expend the funds of the Association as his judgment might dictate; and should any marketman belonging to the Association be attacked by the Board of Health, he should feel it his duty to use the Association's moneys in defending that member.

Mr. KNAPP hoped that all the occupants of Washington Market would attend the meeting which is to be held one evening next week, and that every man doing business in the market would then or at an earlier date join the Association.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

The Injunctions—Muddle all Around.

The various police captains, nearly all of whom have been enjoined from arresting or in any way interfering with the business of a number of unlicensed liquor dealers, are perplexed and not a little annoyed. Under the orders of the Commissioners of Police they are required to arrest thieves, suppress riots, and preserve order in their respective precincts, but under Judges CARDOZO and MCCUNN'S injunctions they cannot meddle with any thief or burglar, murderer or other outlaw who may choose to take shelter at the bar of any of the liquor dealers in whose favor the injunctions have been granted. The thief may be purchasing a glass of chain-lightning whisky at a Fourth Ward dram-shop, but to take him thence would be an interference with the vender's business. It may be said that this interpretation is not properly within the scope of the injunctions; but if any policeman should choose to wink at the escape of an offender, and plead in justification that under Judges MCCUNN and CARDOZO'S injunctions he dare not pursue the fugitive into a dram-shop, how could the Police Commissioners punish him?

It is rumored that Judge CARDOZO has threatened to incarcerate the Superintendent of Police in Eldridge-street Jail, and it is furthermore said that the Police Superintendent has threatened to arrest Judge CARDOZO, and send him before a Police Justice at the Tombs, if he persists in making threats against Policemen who are engaged in the performance of their legitimate functions.

The two Judges were again busy, yesterday, with their injunctions, and their messengers contrived to find and serve papers upon nearly all of the Police Captains. Down to yesterday afternoon 120 venders of liquors had taken out injunctions.

But notwithstanding the facility with which these very desirable papers may be obtained, venders are still applying to the Excise Board for license, and at the meeting this afternoon Commissioner ACTON will recommend that forty odd new applicants be licensed.

Yesterday Inspector BARTRAM sold $1,400 worth of license papers, and Treasurer MANIERRE'S total stood at about $1,100,000.

It is understood that the Police Commissioners will promulgate a new order to their subordinates to-morrow, in relation to the enforcement of the Excise Law.

At a large meeting of Brooklyn liquor-dealers a Committee was appointed to manage the task of testing the constitutionality of the Excise Law.

IN THE POLICE COURTS.

At the Jefferson Market Court the following persons were arraigned before Justice DODGE, on charges of having exposed intoxicating liquors for sale without a license, and they were required to furnish bail in the sum of $100 each: Patrick Garvin, No. 146 East Twenty-fourth-street; Henry Willner, No. 96 West Nineteenth-street; Augustus Seebeck, No. 682 Greenwich-street; John Ehert, No. 697 Greenwich-street; Adolph Hillen, No. 94 Prince-street; Charles S. McKay, No. 146 Broome-street; Thomas Hartnett, corner Spring and Thompson streets; Thomas Thornton, No. 1,178 Broadway; Lawrence Welsh, No. 101 Seventh-avenue; John Kiernan, No. 97 Seventh-avenue; Robert Sheridan, No. 505 Seventh-avenue; Thomas Rooney, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street; Caspar Henry Seedorf, No. 80 West Twentieth-street; James Clarke, No. 321 West Twenty-seventh-street; Edward Heglan, No. 365 Seventh-avenue; Patrick Gilbrien, No. 177 East Twenty-sixth-street; Peter Cowley, No. 364 Seventh-avenue; Owen Fitzpatrick, No. 332 Seventh-avenue; John Ryan, No. 284 Seventh-avenue.

In the Tombs Court Justice HOGAN held the following persons to bail in the sum of $100 each, to answer similar complaints: Christopher Tonges, No. 17 Lispenard-street; Chas. Van Seelen, No. 429 Greenwich-street; Henry Gill, No. 8 Old-slip; Theo. Handscamp, No. 137 West Broadway; Henry Baker, No. 45 Whitehall-street.

Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Court, required the following persons to find bail in the sum of $100 each for their appearance at the Court of General Sessions: Fred. Driver, No. 301 East Twelfth-street; John Dickhart, No. 64 Forsyth-street.

Latest Cholera Reports.

On Wednesday afternoon HENRY KNOWLTON was taken ill at No. 320 East Thirty-first-street. Dr. ANDERSON, who attended him, finding him suffering under cramps of the bowels and limbs, reported that the disease was cholera, and the report, taking wings, created no little excitement in the neighborhood. A telegram was sent to the Central Office of the Board of Health, and a sanitary inspector was promptly sent, with the usual supply of disinfectants, medicines, &c.; but the patient died before the inspector reached the house. The building was thoroughly cleansed and salted down, as though the case had been one of cholera instead of cholera-morbus, which it is believed to have been.

JOHN SLAVIN, of No. 224 First-avenue, was taken down at about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening; but neither a medical practitioner nor a sanitary inspector saw him until after death, which occurred at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The symptoms having been indicative of cholera, the sanitary inspectors disinfected and salted down the house where SLAVIN died.

Superintendent DALTON has ordered all the sanitary inspectors of New-York and Brooklyn to assemble in his office at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. All these gentlemen are at present engaged in duties appertaining to cholera.

THE COMMUNIPAW ABATTOIRS.

Description of the Establishment—The Buildings to be Ready in August Next.

Yesterday a large number of gentlemen interested in the cattle trade and the supply of the New-York market with beef, &c., were invited by the New-Jersey Stock-yard and Market Company to visit their abattoirs at Communipaw, N. J.

The establishment is situated on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, about one mile from the ferry landing. The work of construction was commenced in May last, and it is thought will be completed about the 1st of August.

The principal building is 75 feet in depth by 360 in length. The first story will be 16 feet in height, the second 14 feet, with an attic 10 feet high, the latter being used solely to keep the lower stories cool and well ventilated. Along the front of the main structure will run an alley-way leading to small pens in which the cattle will be inclosed previous to slaughtering. The cattle being selected from these pens will be dragged to the front of the slaughter-house, hoisted by machinery, of which steam will be the motive power, and their throats cut, the blood running into a gutter and finally into a large tank. Intervening between each two of the cattle-pens will be a place for the reception of the offal. The cattle being killed and the offal disposed of, the carcases will be placed on slides and run into the main building, where they will be hung up until wanted. The whole building is arranged to contain about 700 head of slaughtered cattle. It will, however, be divided into compartments, each complete in itself, and each capable of containing 95 head. Every butcher can, therefore, if he desires, have a compartment entirely to himself.

The second story of the building will be devoted entirely to the slaughter of hogs, of which animals 3,000 can be disposed of per day. Provision will be also made for hanging 5,000 hog carcasses. The hogs will be killed in the same manner as the cattle. Ample water supply will be provided by two powerful steam pumps.

At one end of the building will be an ice-house capable of containing 300 cattle and 500 hog carcasses. At the other end a rendering-house, fitted up in the most approved manner. It will contain eight rendering-tanks on WILSON'S principle. By a peculiar arrangement the foul air from the tanks will be conveyed to the furnaces and there burned, so that no bad odor can possibly escape.

Forming a wing to the main building, but detached from it, will be a hog and sheep pen, capable of containing about 20,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep. Behind these buildings will be the stock-yards, in which 20,000 head of cattle can be kept.

The buildings are frame structures erected on piles. Ample provision will be made for keeping the whole place clean and well ventilated. All the hard work, such as the hoisting of carcasses, pumping water, &c., will be performed by steam-power, and if the plans are fully carried out, it may safely be said that a more perfect abattoir will not exist in the world.

It has been stated that the plans of the buildings resemble those of the Parisian slaughter-houses, but this is not so. They are entirely original.

The parties interested in the enterprise are capitalists residing in Chicago, New-York and New-Jersey, with the New-Jersey Central and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad Companies. The whole cost of the buildings will be about $150,000.

Every inducement will be held out to butchers to make use of the establishment. No rent will be charged them, and it is probable that other expenses incurred will be more than defrayed by the offal, which will be purchased by the proprietors of the abattoir.

Should the enterprise succeed, of which there can be but little doubt, additional ranges of buildings will be erected as they are wanted.

The officers of the Company are W. R. ARTHUR, Esq., formerly General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, who has been elected President. E. HURD, Esq., of Chicago, is Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. E. V. BUSCOT is the architect.

Metropolitan Board of Health.

The only instructive paper which was to be found about the Health Board's premises, yesterday, is Dr. HARRIS' circular to sextons and other persons in charge of

THE UNBURIED DEAD:

Cleansing.—In cleansing the surface of the corpse, especially the parts most soiled by discharges, use the solution of chlorinated soda (LABARRAQUE'S solution, of the shops,) a pint to two quarts of hot water. A solution of chloride of lime, made by straining or decanting a gallon of water into which a pound of that substance has been thrown, answers the same purpose. This cleansing is required for the whole person in every case of death from cholera, fever, scarlatina, or small-pox. Cloths, sponges, &c., employed about the dead must be instantly burned or boiled.

Disinfection.—Fill a large wad of cotton or fine shavings with two pounds of coal-tar powder, or chloride of lime, and place it beneath the hips; and, in cases of cholera, place much more of this kind of absorbent material beneath the corpse to absorb and disinfect the purged fluids that may flow.

Directions in the Family.—Whatever disease has caused the death, order every garment and cloth that was used upon the dead person, and, in cholera and fevers, whatever was about the person or was soiled during sickness, to be immediately boiled, or, until boiled, to be kept in one of the disinfection solutions. Ventilate every room and closet on the floor where a death has occurred. Keep windows and fire-places open for several days.

Burials.—The dead of cholera should be interred as soon as practicable, and always within thirty-six hours after death.

THE COMPLAINT OFFICE.

A gentleman from the Sixteenth Ward complained of one of his neighbors who amuses himself and annoys the residents of the streets near him by horse-whipping his wife every morning. Failing to annoy his neighbors to his heart's content in this way, he empties slops into the complainant's yard, and commits other nuisances. Major BOSWORTH referred the complaint to Police Captain HENRY HEDDEN.

A cosmopolitan takes a dash at the New-Jersey Railroad, thus: "At the foot of Cortlandt-street, in the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, there is no convenience to get a drink of water. The same want of convenience is felt by travelers in the depot on the other side of the river. When you consider the number of travelers crossing this ferry, the heat of the weather, and the money this Company is making, this want of accommodation is mean. The private accommodations are an outrage to public decency and dangerous to life. I would suggest a visit from the Inspectors of the Board of Health to them. The Company will not pay the water-cartman to sprinkle the street opposite the depot, and the consequence is that the atmosphere is almost always thick with dust. People waiting there to get their tickets, then get their baggage checked, rush into the depot to get a drink of water, when they find they have got to go to the restaurant and pay for gin."

Female Grammar School No. 14.

At the celebration of the commencement of this school on Wednesday last, interesting exercises took place, in the presence of a large audience. The entire class of seventeen young ladies, having completed the full course of instruction, and secured an unusual record, the average of the class being 97¼ per cent., were rewarded with graduates' certificates by Hon. S. S. RANDALL, Superintendent of Public Schools, whose kindly counsel and words of encouragement were warmly received.

As mementos of affection and esteem, the young lady graduates presented their teacher, Miss SARAH A. SEELEY, with a splendid album, and the Principal, Miss CAROLINE F. WHITING, with an elegant copy of *The Queens of England*, JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., responding for the recipients. The music, conducted by Miss GERTRUDE L. SIMPSON, assisted at the piano by Miss ALMORIA ALSTON, was creditably performed. The compositions were well delivered. The class recitation in rhetoric was especially noteworthy, and the exercises in calisthenics, with vocal accompaniment, showed that physical culture is well attended to.

The occasion was a delightful one to the numerous friends of the graduates and school, and impressed the many intelligent citizens present with just pride for our liberal system of education.

Artistic Workmanship.

We were shown yesterday two beautiful working models of steamboats, made in gold and silver, which, as specimens of American ingenuity and workmanship cannot be excelled. One of these is a perfect *fac simile* of the steamboat *Mary*, now running on Lake Pontchartrain, and the other a *fac simile* of the steamship *Morgan*, running in the line from New-Orleans to Galveston. Each model is as perfect in its construction as is the original, and was made from the drafts by which the ships were built on a scale of 3-32 of an inch to the foot. The *Mary* is 22¼ inches long, and the *Morgan* 21¼ inches. Everything about them is complete, from the working walking beam and revolving paddle-wheels to the rudder gear and the nails in the deck planking. Every rope, mast and spar is there complete, in gold and silver, while pendant from the davits hang the four life-boats with their miniature oars. Each is inclosed in a handsome glass case, set upon a rosewood base, which is also a music box. Each box plays ten popular airs, and as the musical machinery is set in motion, the walking-beam of the model works up and down, and the wheels revolve with such naturalness as to make one imagine that he is about to start on a sea voyage. These beautiful specimens of artistic workmanship were exhibited yesterday at the jewelry establishment of Messrs. MANCHESTER & Co., No. 195 Broadway. They were manufactured by Mr. J. DEAN BENTON, of Wilmington, Del., who has long borne the reputation of being one of the most skillful jewelers in the business. The two models on exhibition were built for Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, a well-known wealthy ship-owner of this City, the "Mary" being intended as a present for his wife, after whom the ship and the model are named. The "Morgan" is to be presented to Capt. JAMES LAWLESS, who is an agent for Mr. MORGAN. This is the third model built in gold and silver by Mr. BENTON for Mr. MORGAN, the other being a *fac simile* of the steamship *Harlan*, and was presented to Mr. SAMUEL HARLAN, of Wilmington, Del. The cost of each was $3,000.

Mr. BENTON is the only man who has ever attempted work of this elegant and artistic description, there never having been anything of the kind attempted either in this country or Europe. He has already built seventeen ships in gold and silver for different persons, one "Monitor," which was presented to Mr. ERICSSON, the inventor of that war vessel, and one working locomotive. Several wealthy gentlemen in Boston have engaged him to make another steamship, which is to be sent to the World's Exhibition. Mr. BENTON was born in Boston, and learned his trade as a jeweler in Providence, R. I. It is not unlikely that he will soon try his hand at making a working model of HOE'S ten-cylinder printing-press.

THE CROTON.

The New Reservoir at Carmansville—The Tower—The Storage Reservoir in Putnam County—The Great Iron Aqueduct in Eighth-avenue.

When the great reservoir in the Central Park was completed, extending as it does from Eighty-seventh to Ninety-seventh street, spanning four-fifths the width of the Park, and of a capacity of one thousand million gallons, few if any thought that before very many years they should hear again the cry for water. Yet so it is. Great as is the capacity of this pure and limpid lake, there have been times since its completion when the demand by far exceeded the supply, and when an extended heated term has occasioned the necessity of limiting the supply to the City.

Beside this threatened evil calling for preventive action of the Croton Board, there was another, not a prospective, but a present one. As the City began to cover the high ground east and west of the Central Park, and when those who were able, and whose good taste pointed in that direction, began to stud the banks of the Hudson with villas, it was found that the locations so chosen were at such an elevation that the supply of water was insufficient. There was not enough pressure to send the supply in many cases higher than the first floor; in other words, the source of supply was no longer high enough above the City level, even if of sufficient capacity to meet its wants, the City having gone up to meet it.

This state of things considered, it became the duty of the Croton Board both to prevent and cure—prevent the possibility of scarcity of supply to the basins, and cure the evil of limited supply to those whose ambition brought them above the level of the reservoir.

THE NEW RESERVOIR.

To effect the latter purpose and assist the former, some ground was purchased lately by the Board near the village of Carmansville, on the high ground looking over the southwest end of High Bridge. On Saturday last the first spadeful of soil was removed, and the work of constructing a new reservoir begun, to be completed as per contract in December, 1867. This reservoir will stand at an elevation of 205 feet above high-water level; will be equilateral, and in area at the bottom 8,464 square yards, and at the surface 12,000. Its extreme depth will be about sixteen feet, and its capacity twelve million gallons. All recent improvements in the construction of such works will be taken advantage of, and while nothing is lost to its stability this structure also will be made an ornament to our fast-spreading City. Sixty men, as many as can now work upon the space, ply busily pick and shovel, and there will doubtless be a very large hole in the ground before many weeks. The engineers in charge here under Mr. CRAVEN, Messrs. DEARBORN and CUSHING, do not anticipate much difficulty to the contractors in the necessary excavations, having made soundings all through the space alloted. Huge boulders obstruct the way, but there are no evidences, so far, of underlying rock of any magnitude.

THE TOWER.

Northeast of the reservoir, in a direct line with High Bridge, and within a few yards of the edge of the bluff looking down upon the river, is the site chosen for a tower, which while it is called for by a necessity of the time, will at the same time be an ornament to the beautiful neighborhood and a point of attraction for many visitors.

The use of this tower is thus explained: Many residences in this neighborhood and further west upon the Island, where, as has been stated, villas are rising into beautiful completeness almost daily, are at such an elevation that they cannot be supplied with water from any reservoir now constructed or about to be constructed, standing, as many of them do, on the topmost point of land, on Washington Heights for instance, and to supply these the tower is to be constructed. Octagonal in form the main shaft will rise one hundred and thirty-four feet ten inches; thence the roof will taper to the gallery at top, still thirty-six feet higher. This gallery will be protected by a railing five feet high, thus making the height from base to top of railing, one hundred and seventy-five feet ten inches. To this add the height of the bluff, two hundred and five feet, and the tower will have an elevation above the Harlem River of three hundred and eighty-one feet. The design for the tower, which we have seen, is very graceful. At the same time, having a diameter of twenty-six feet, it is suggestive of that strength and solidity necessary to the place and purpose. One hundred and six feet from the base, in a chamber twenty-eight feet high, will be built the iron tank or reservoir, by which it is proposed to meet the want before alluded to. Nothing can be built upon the island now in house shape, unless it be a rival tower, which cannot be supplied from this cistern, three hundred and fifty feet above high-water level. A winding stair will work its sinuous way as far as the tank chamber, through the centre of the tower; thence somewhat less gracefully to the topmost gallery. The tank chamber will be well lighted from windows—one in each face of the octagon—and the stair above and below this point will receive a fair allowance of the loop-hole light permitted to stairs under like circumstances, where even our love of light must give place to the necessity for the strength of unbroken masonry.

It is pleasant to think that there still exists necessities for such landmarks as great towers are, for if it were otherwise in this utilitarian age, we should leave few monuments of our time, and our landscapes want those guiding fingers which add materially to their beauty. From the gallery on the summit of this tower the view will be sufficiently expansive, and embrace such a picture of a great City and its beautiful surroundings of wood and water, as cannot be seen in the world again. This work will be completed in December, 1868, one year after the completion of the reservoir beside it. The water is to be forced up to this tank by hydraulic pressure from an apparatus built at the foot of the bluff, near the southwest gate of the High Bridge Aqueduct. A wharf is also to be built east of the bridge, where coal and other necessities of the new works may be safely landed, and a railroad is to be constructed up an incline, whose base will be the wharf and whose top the level of the plateau above, on which will be brought up or lowered in wagons all supplies required during or after construction.

THE GREAT DAM.

To prevent all possibility of scarcity of water in the future, no matter to what boundaries the City may extend or how great in number of population it may become, ample power and means have been given to the Croton Board. For several years engineering surveys of the water-shed of the Croton Valley have been going on, with a view to choose the best location to construct an immense dam as a reservoir of reservoirs, to contain sufficient of the water which is in surplus during the Winter months to provide for all demands, however great or from whatever cause. The site of this dam has at last been chosen, and, armed with an appropriation lately placed in their hands by the State, the Board have already taken steps toward beginning this great work.

About sixty miles from New-York a place called Boyd's Corner, in Putnam County, is set down for the locality of the dam. Here, it is stated, that the Croton receives its supply from tributaries themselves supplied by a water-shed of over three hundred and fifty square miles. The proposed plan is to dam up the river at this point in such fashion that a reservoir or lake will be formed, one thousand feet in length, seventy feet deep and of a capacity of twenty-five hundred million gallons. This work, under the general superintendence of Mr. CRAVEN, is to be under the immediate superintendence of Gen. G. S. GREENE. Once completed there need be no further fears of the calamity of a drought, or even the inconveniences of a scarcity. He must be thirstier than King O'TOOLE, who drank the Shannon dry and cried for more, or than SCHILLER'S Baron, who did the self same selfish trick with the storied Rhine, who fails in all this to recognize himself, his children and their little ones, well provided for.

THE GREAT PIPES ON EIGHTH-AVENUE.

There are now lying on Eighth-avenue many lengths of great tubing, being used in the reconstruction of a portion of the aqueduct from Ninetieth-street and Ninth-avenue to Eightieth-street Eighth-avenue. Those pieces of pipe are each twelve feet six inches long, six feet in inner diameter and weigh, no less than fifteen thousand pounds! They are the largest and heaviest ever made, not merely in this country but in the world, and are from two foundries, one at Conshohocken, Schuylkill, the other PARROT'S foundry at Cold Springs. It was found necessary that the direction of the aqueduct at this point should be changed for two reasons—first, because as it stood hitherto it materially interfered with the value of the property (lots) through which it passed, and secondly, because, as it stood it was impossible to grade Eighth-avenue at this point. The old aqueduct here is of brick-work, and formed a curve from Ninetieth-street, Ninth-avenue, to Eighty-fifth-street in Eighth-avenue, crossing almost diagonally the intervening lots. The new section meets the old aqueduct near Ninetieth-street, Ninth-avenue, turns into Ninetieth-street, runs straight down it to Eighth-avenue, then along Eighth-avenue, and curving into the old aqueduct again at a distance of 150 feet from the avenue, and within the Central Park. This is a work of considerable importance, not only in the amount of labor called for, but in the improvement in Eighth-avenue which will follow on its completion. The grade at this point was heavy, severe on horses, and otherwise objectionable; by this change in the direction of the aqueduct, and by its deflection at this point the avenue can be regraded from Eighty-fifth-street to Eighty-seventh-street. The contractors for this work are Messrs. BROWN & WETHERELL, to whose courtesy, and to that of Mr. CUSHING, of the Croton Aqueduct Department, we are indebted for the facts narrated.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and Manierre.

Among Wednesday's trials were several wherein the Commissioners strongly suspected their officers of sharp practice. Indeed, the President of the Board almost invariably looks for a hidden African whenever an officer attempts to defend and leaves his case in the slightest degree muddy. He imagines that the force are constantly striving to outwit the Commission; and if you compliment an officer, it is ten to one that, with icicle coolness, he will declare the very subject of your admiration the "deadest beat" in the Department. "Why," he will say, "that officer once had a post whereon were the dwellings of a dozen or more influential politicians. He was not long in learning what hours they kept and when they were to be expected—between 12 and 2 o'clock in the morn—on his beat, and he always assisted them in getting home when a little top-heavy. The result was that whenever we caught him tripping he overwhelmed us with delegations of citizens of the highest standing describing him as a model officer, perfectly trustworthy, and always on his post, when, in fact, he was the very reverse of all this." The business man's rule of treating every man as though he were a rogue is the Police Commissioners' rule in dealing with their policemen; and it was under this rule that Capt. FRANK C. SPEIGHT sent Patrolman THADDEUS H. DWYER to trial, upon complaint of Sergeant BLACKMAN, alleging that he had omitted to arrest a drunken man who had fallen asleep on his post. In defence Patrolman DWYER introduced Mr. JOHN MADDEN, of Delancey and Mangin streets, and Mr. MADDEN said: "One of my relatives was sick across town in Tenth avenue, and I went and sat up until about midnight; I then started to walk home; tiring, I took a seat on a stone, and fell asleep; the officer woke me and was about to take me in as an inebriated person; but I told him my story, and added that I was never drunk in my life, and he thereupon released me." President ACTON dismissed the complaint without a further word of testimony.

A case quite unlike the foregoing was the charge of Patrolman GEORGE D. FRANSEN against Sergeant MICHAEL O'CONNOR, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, or western half of the Eighth Ward. FRANSEN accused the Sergeant of violently assaulting him in the Greenwich-street Police-station; but the Sergeant showed by credible witnesses that the only assault which he made upon his inferior officer was verbal, and consisted in telling him that he was drunk and ordering him to bed, threatening to incarcerate him in one of the cells if he did not immediately obey the order. The doorman and another officer swore that Patrolman FRANSEN was under the influence of liquor at the time, and under this testimony, indicating that the complainant had endeavored to "beat" the Board, the Commissioners dismissed the charge, and may insist that the Sergeant shall prefer a counter and fatal charge against Officer FRANSEN.

TRIBULATIONS OF A LONG-ISLANDER.

Mr. CHARLES F. ERHARD, of Jackson-avenue, Newtown, L. I., was arrested in Washington Market by Patrolman THOMAS WILLIAMS, who had listened to the tale of a woman who alleged that two or three days previously Mr. ERHARD had passed upon her a spurious fifty-cent fractional note. He was incarcerated in a cell in the Chambers-street Police station, and thence taken before a Commissioner at the United States Marshal's office, where the fractional note was found to be genuine. On returning to the market he found that his boy, intending to be useful, had sold his wagon-load of flowers for about a third of their real value. In no enviable mood he then went before the Police Commissioners and made an affidavit against Officer WILLIAMS, and on Wednesday he was to have appeared personally to substantiate his charge that the officer has without warrant put him under arrest, and thus subjected him to considerable loss of time and money. A Brooklyn ferryboat was delayed in the East River a quarter hour or so, and the Bleecker-street car into which he bestowed himself was also delayed twice or thrice on the route up, so that when he reached the Central office of the Police, the trials had been completed, and the accused officer had been acquitted on the testimony of the market-woman who had caused Mr. ERHARD'S arrest.

ANOTHER DOUBLE-HEADER.

The affidavit of Mr. JOHN F. FINK, of No. 35 Jay-street, resulted in a double-header against Patrolman MICHAEL MURPHY, of the Third Precinct. On the night of June 21, Mr. FINK saw MURPHY and another officer clubbing a man in front of No. 139 West-street, and upon his interfering the officers clubbed him. They took their prisoner to the Chambers-street police station, and Mr. FINK followed; but the Sergeant in command declined to entertain his complaint, and he therefore appealed to the Commissioners of Police. Meantime Capt. GREER and Sergeant LUSK had preferred a charge of intoxication against Officer MURPHY. The officer, defending, said that he had arrested one of a gang in West-street, and that several ruffians undertook to rescue the prisoner; whereupon he used his baton. In regard to intoxication, he offered to show by credible witnesses that he was perfectly sober at the time. DENNIS DALY, carman; MICHAEL LEWIS, of No. 464 Washington-street, peddler, and Officer BEDELL, a patrolman of the Third Ward Police, swore that they observed no evidence of intoxication. Case adjourned.

HOW A COMPLAINANT WAS SERVED.

Mr. DEIDRICH MULFERT, of No. 189 Greene-street, made oath that he called Patrolman PATRICK O'ROURK to arrest a man who had thrice struck him with a club while he was walking in Washington Market; that the officer refused to make the arrest, and gave him a fictitious number; that he went to the Liberty-street Police-station to prefer complaint, but that the Sergeant in command knew no officer of the number which had been given Mr. MULFERT; that while he was in the Station-house another Sergeant took the desk, and that thereafter Officer O'ROURK entered, and instead of giving his name and number immediately, threatened to arrest deponent. It appears that Officer O'ROURK did not witness the assault upon the complainant, nor did he see any evidence that an assault had been committed; he therefore told Mr. MULFERT to get out a warrant for the arrest of the assailant. Mr. M. went to the Station-house and there received like advice, and when the officer entered the house, a few minutes subsequently, M. followed him into the rear room; seeing which Officer O'ROURK said: "If you follow me much further I'll arrest you." President ACTON—"Did you give him your number when required?" Officer O'ROURK—"I did." The President explained to Mr. M. that Policemen cannot arrest without warrants, except they have evidence of assault. Complaint dismissed.

CLEARING A PIER.

Mr. THOMAS BURNS, of No. 122 Mott-street, 'longshoreman, complained that while he was sitting with other men on the string-piece of Pier No. 16, East River, Patrolman HUGH FITZPATRICK approached and seized him by the shoulders, to pull him up, and in doing so tore his garments. Mr. BURNS further alleges that after he had told the officer he would go away, he was clubbed and knocked down but not arrested. The defence was that a sergeant, complying with the request of the Custom-house officers, had ordered Officer FITZPATRICK to clear a crowd from the pier; that Mr. BURNS claimed to have a right there as indefeasible as that of the officer, and that his behavior was such as to render him liable to arrest. In dismissing the complaint the Commissioners advised Mr. BURNS to "move on" hereafter when bidden so to do by an officer in brass and blue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. JOHN TAYNOR, of No. 244 East Eighteenth-street, was delivering a barrel of apples at No. 153 Crosby-street, and Patrolman MICHAEL BRADY having led his horse across the street to make room for a Bleecker-street car, addressed him in unofficer-like language. On trial, the unofficerlike language turned out to be: "If you attempt to interfere with me in clearing this street, I'll arrest you." Complaint dismissed.

Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER, of No. 73 Forsyth-street, coachman for the St. Nicholas Hotel, made a like complaint against Roundsman EDWARD R. DELAMATER, of the Broadway Police; but the officer showed that he had merely put the complainant's coach off the street, as he was bound to do, to make way for the procession.

Mr. DENNIS KEATING, of No. 113 Pell-street, was standing with several friends in First-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, and Patrolman TIMOTHY MALOY assaulted him and took him to the Thirty-fifth-street Police-station. Capt. M. B. WILSON testified that he had ordered Officer MALOY to keep the loungers and thieves off the corners of his precinct; and President ACTON, dismissing the complaint, suggested the propriety of making a charge against the Captain.

GEVERT MENKEN, of No. 263 West-street, complained that Patrolman CHARLES CUMMINGS arrested him without cause, and Capt. PETTY cleared the officer by testifying that the arrest was made for keeping open on Sunday in violation of the Excise Law.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

PICKPOCKET.

Mrs. RUTH A. GREEN, residing in Eighty-third-street, near First-avenue, was standing at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway on Wednesday afternoon, waiting for an opportunity to cross the latter thoroughfare, when she felt a hand in her pocket where her pocket-book, containing 41 cents, had been deposited. She immediately turned and found MICHAEL KELLY standing by her side and having his hand in her pocket at the time. Mrs. GREEN attempted to seize the fellow, but he was too quick for her, and ran away. Officer LANE, of the Broadway Squad, was informed of the transaction, and gave chase, succeeding in arresting KELLY on the corner of Ann and Nassau streets, a strange man having intercepted and knocked him down. When confronted with the lady, she immediately recognized KELLY as the man who had committed the theft, and, on being searched, the missing pocket-book and its contents were found. On being brought before the Court, the prisoner was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, bail being refused by the Magistrate. KELLY is a native of England, and 24 years of age.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Officer MYERS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested NATHAN GOLDSMITH yesterday morning on a charge of having violated the law against cruelty to animals. In his affidavit the officer stated that GOLDSMITH was driving a wagon through Fifth-avenue, in which were a number of calves; he believed there were fourteen; that the wagon was altogether too small for their conveyance, and that they were so closely packed together that one of the calves fell out and broke its leg. The accused was committed to answer the charge, being subsequently admitted to bail in the sum of $300.

FALSE PRETENCES.

BYRON CONKLIN, a salesman in the employ of BONNE & Co., wholesale grocers, at Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-street, made a complaint against ROBERT ATKIN, who was arrested by Officer BLACKWOOD, of the Ninth Precinct, on a charge of false pretences. In his affidavit the complainant stated that the prisoner came to the store where he is employed, on the 12th inst., and stated that he was the son of JOHN LEWIS, of No. 443 Houston-street, giving references in support of his assertion. ATKIN also stated that he had been deputised by his father to make some purchases. These several representations being believed, an invoice of goods to the value of $368 50 was made up at the prisoner's suggestion, and the same was delivered to him the following day and carried away by him. The fact that he was an imposter being learned subsequently by Mr. CONKLIN, he caused his arrest as already stated. While before the Court an additional complaint was made against the prisoner by CORD MAHUKEN, of the firm of MAHUKEN & BRINGES, also wholesale grocers, at Nos. 313 and 315 Greenwich-street. He stated that ATKEN came to his store on the 26th inst., and represented himself as Mr. WEBB, of the firm of LADD & WEBB, No. 301 Bleecker-street, and that on these representations he obtained six half chests of tea, valued at $427. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

GOLD COIN ROBBERY.

Officer WILSON, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested JOHN GRIMM on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by ANDREW BROWN, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 208 East Eleventh-street. The complainant in his affidavit stated that he lives next door to the saloon, and that both houses have a common doorway. On Wednesday night a woman entered the saloon and inquired for the accused, who had desk room there. Soon after a quarrel arose between GRIMM and his visitor, to quell which Mrs. BROWN pushed the prisoner into a bedroom opening into the hall. GRIMM remained in the room for half an hour, until the woman had departed. In the bed where GRIMM had taken refuge Mr. BROWN had, as he claims, fifty $20 gold pieces, which he had counted a short time previous to the accused being pushed into the room. On counting the money yesterday morning he discovered that sixteen pieces were missing. The accused was remanded for further examination.

ASSAULT.

Officer MCARTHUR, of the Court Squad, arrested FRANCIS LONG yesterday, on a charge of having committed a felonious assault upon JOHN DOLAN, of No. 195 Allen-street. The complainant stated that on the night of the 25th inst. he was assaulted by the prisoner and several others, and that the accused struck him on the head with some unknown weapon, inflicting a serious wound. LONG was held to answer in the sum of $300 bail.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT SECURED.

JOHN HAYS was sentenced to serve a term of six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, on a conviction of grand larceny. Soon after his incarceration HAYS succeeded in escaping from the island in a tub. Search was made for him by the Police, without success, however, until Wednesday evening, when he was arrested by Officer WALKER, of the Seventh Precinct, while loafing in his accustomed haunts. The prisoner was recommitted.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THEFT OF CIGARS.

ADOLPH STERN was arrested yesterday morning by Officer CROKER, of the Court Squad, on a charge of having stolen over 3,000 cigars, valued at $43, from DAVID ARNDT, residing at No. 30 Oliver-street. The complainant stated that the accused had purchased the goods, and that they were delivered at his residence, No. 119 Christie-street. Afterward, STERN induced ARNDT to accompany him to the Bowery, where he was to be paid for the cigars, but he failed to do so. On returning to No. 119 Christie-street, he discovered that the cigars had been removed. On being arraigned before the magistrate, STERN confessed having removed the goods and sold them. He was committed for trial in default of bail.

UNSAFE PIER.—On Sunday last, PHEBE PETERSON, aged 15 years, living on board the canal-boat *Star of Bethlehem*, lying at Pier No. 58 East River, at the foot of Delancey-street, slipped through a hole in the pier and was drowned, as already reported in the TIMES. The body having been recovered, Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday. The evidence in the case went to show that the pier was in an unsafe condition, and had remained so over a year; and that deceased was the third person who had been drowned there. In their verdict the Jury censured the owners or lessees of the pier for permitting it to remain in so unsafe a condition.

LAW REPORTS.

Shall the Stands and Stalls on the Sidewalks Around Washington Market be Removed?—The Injunction Against the Board of Health—Argument on the Motion to Dissolve It.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 28.

Before Justice Ingraham.

John T. Hoffman, M. T. Brennan et al, vs. *Jackson S. Schultz and others of the Board of Health.*—This action came up yesterday on motion made by the Health Board, &c., who are defendants, to dissolve an injunction granted by Justice Barnard, on or about the 4th of May last. The principal facts have been heretofore published in our columns. It appears that prior to the time when the injunction was granted, the Board directed an examination to be made of Washington Market, and especially of the stands and stalls around the market building proper, situated on Fulton, Vesey, Washington, and West streets. The examination was made with the view of ascertaining whether the stands were so located that they obstructed the free passage of pedestrians along the sidewalk, to such an extent that they might be regarded as a nuisance, and also whether the business carried on in and around them was of such a nature, and conducted in such a manner as to endanger the public health. An examination took place and report thereon was duly made, to the effect that the stands, &c., were both a nuisance and detrimental to the public health. Some proceedings took place, and under them the owners or occupants were notified to take down and remove their stands within five days, or in default of their doing the work required, the Board of Health would have it done for them. Counsel were then consulted, and it was finally determined to commence a suit against the Board, in the name of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The Mayor, Comptroller, &c., are *ex officio* members of this Commission, hence the action is brought in their name as such, and not by the City in its corporate capacity as many have supposed.

Mr. Bliss, as one of the Counsel for the Board of Health, commenced the proceedings yesterday by reading the complaint and affidavits upon which the injunction was granted, and several affidavits made by Sanitary Inspectors, Physicians and others, also the answer of the defendants, verified by Mr. Schultz, the President of the Board. Mr. A. R. Lawrence then read in opposition on behalf of plaintiffs, the affidavits of Nathan D. Guire, Leonard Thorne, Wm. J. Skiff, John J. Tilton, Wm. H. Jacobs, Ambrose P. Horton, Richard H. Thorne, James L. Leach, Henry Combs, Matthew H. Chase, M. McArdle, Joseph Levinus, John Bradish, John Roberts, Jr.; John Harris, Thomas P. Way, Chas. Snowden, and others. Some of these men are butchers, as appears from their affidavits; some are engaged in buying and selling vegetables, and some are dealers in other articles. All, with perhaps one or two exceptions, are now and have been for many years engaged in business in or around Washington Market. One butcher testified that he was about 60 years of age, and had been there over 40 years; that he was there during the cholera years of 1832 and 1849; that he and others were no more affected by the pestilence than those engaged in other occupations and at other places, if they were so much. The general tenor of all these affidavits was that the market and stands in and around it were kept clean and neat; that it was very healthy work to be engaged there; that it was well and thoroughly ventilated and drained. One butcher had been there forty-six years; was there in the cholera years of 1832 and 1849; never heard of cholera attacking any one whose business was there; that during all the years he had been there he had not been confined an hour to his bed, except for about ten days, when he broke his leg. On the subject of ventilation, one witness testified there were one hundred and ninety windows in the market building—he had counted them—and that all of them could be and were opened regularly for the purpose of ventilating the premises and securing fresh, sweet, pure air. Another affidavit was read in which the witness says he is fifty years old; has conducted business regularly there for twelve or fifteen years; was there in the cholera years; his health was always good.

Mr. Vanderpool—Does he say he was Deputy Sheriff all that time, and discharged its duties in the market?

Mr. Lawrence—No, he does not.

Mr. Vanderpool—Well, he was in those years Deputy Sheriff.

At the conclusion of the reading of the papers, Mr. Chas. Tracy opened the argument in behalf of the Board of Health. He said it was true there was a large number of affidavits on the other side. It was a very easy matter to get persons whose business was a nuisance, and the conducting of which was highly dangerous to the public health, to go to an attorney's office and make an *ex parte* affidavit. Their business was in danger, and if the Court had not enjoined the Board, probably their occupation would ere this have been gone. He criticised severely the action of the interested parties who had seen fit to head off the action of the Board, and come into a court of equity on *ex parte* affidavits and obtain an injunction. Said the counsel: It is not alleged in the complaint in this action that the plaintiffs have any title to the market, or the stalls and stands which we complain of as nuisances. They do not make the Corporation of New-York a party, but as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund merely. In the first place, therefore, we claim the plaintiffs have no standing in court. True, Mr. Brennan, the Comptroller, says the City debt is not properly secured, and that if this security by way of fees and charges for the stands were cut off, it would work an irreparable injury to the City. Counsel said it ought not to be pretended that the great City of New-York did not secure, and had not adequately secured the payment of its debts. Why, during the late rebellion she had added millions to her indebtedness, and no one thought of asking, was there a sufficient indemnity. Again there was here none of the elements of equity jurisdiction. Counsel read the fourteenth section of the act creating the Board of Health, and the act amendatory thereto, which relates to the authority of the Commissioners to remove things regarded as nuisances or as detrimental to health. He thought the Legislature intended that a party complained of should after notice, go before the Board with such defence as he might have, instead of going first before a Court of Equity, in order to have his rights determined. The question whether the booths, stands and stalls in and around Washington Market are a nuisance, could only be decided after an examination of witnesses *pro* and *con.*, and a thorough sifting of all the testimony. There was no presumption that the Board would decide wrong after they had given the matter a full examination. It was their business to decide according to the facts. But instead of taking the course which was pointed out in the law, and going before the Board after being notified to do so, those who object to the removal of the stands, &c., have seen fit, under advice of counsel, to head off the Board by invoking the equity side of the Court, and coming in here with a great number of *ex parte* affidavits, all of the makers of which are men who are most deeply and vitally interested in having these stands continue as they are, no matter how detrimental their longer continuance may be to the public health, or how much inconvenience to the public travel. Again, counsel said there was no pretence on the other side that these stands did not obstruct the sidewalks in the localities mentioned. Among all the affidavits which had been read by his opponents, not one of the deponents had dared to say that the stands on Fulton, Vesey, Washington and West streets did not obstruct, and greatly so, the sidewalks, which were of right for the use of pedestrians. No person had a right to obstruct the sidewalks or carriageways of a street by putting up and using stands, stalls, booths or buildings, and the right to do so could not be acquired by reason of the long continuance of any such practice. The Corporation of the City was bound to keep its streets in order and to keep them unobstructed. Where the City was called upon to grant the right to lay down railroads in certain streets, the Courts had said no, the City cannot do it. The latter, in its corporate capacity, is a mere trustee. If the Board were wrong even the injunction could not be sustained. Several decisions were cited to show that, in any event, the Board would be trespassers, and an injunction would not lie to prevent a tort or trespass. The case of the Abbatoirs was referred to, to show that the questions of fact involved in this case—that is, whether the stands were a nuisance or detrimental to health—could never be determined by injunction.

The Court inquired if counsel would contend that the Board had jurisdiction over nuisances other than such as could be construed as detrimental to the public health.

Mr. Tracy, in closing his opening argument, said he so understood the law, and referred the Court to several provisions of the act for the purpose of fortifying that line of argument.

Ex-Judge Allen, for the plaintiffs, said the other side had referred to the *ex parte* affidavits, but with two exceptions the affidavits on the part of the plaintiffs were made by old and experienced men, men who knew whether the stands and stalls were a nuisance, and they had all testified they were not. Again, his opponents complained that they did not go before the proper tribunal, they ought to have brought their grievances before the Board of Health, and not come into a Court of Equity on *ex parte* affidavits. One answer to that was the plaintiffs did not wish to go before a tribunal which had already prejudged the whole matter. In proof of this, counsel would read the order which had been served on one of the parties in interest. It was to the effect that the Board had caused an examination of the premises to be made, and by resolution had directed that, unless the person to whom the notice was directed, should, within five days after being served, remove his stand, they, the Board, would remove it for him. Counsel was proceeding to read the notice, when Mr. Bliss objected on the ground that it did not form part of the papers served in the action.

Judge Allen—Well, then, I will state the substance of it.

The Court—Said there were questions in this case far deeper and of much more public interest than the one about the service of the papers, and admonished counsel he had better proceed to argue the important points.

Judge Allen—Said they would not stand there a moment unless they believed they had a good and substantial case on the merits. If the threatened act of the Board of Health were put into execution, it would work an irreparable injury to a large number of respectable persons, largely engaged in useful and honorable occupations; the result would be to throw out of employment over two hundred families, and as a consequence to deprive them of the privilege and the power of earning their daily bread; it would entirely destroy the property in question, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, and would deprive the City of at least thirteen thousand dollars of annual revenue. He said his opponents contended they had no equity rights in this Court, and that plaintiffs had made a mistake in pursuing their remedy if they had one; but he thought an injunction was their proper remedy. True, the action which they had commenced must be tried; witnesses must be examined on either side, and the rights of the several parties fully investigated and finally decided. But a trial could not be had for some time, and in the meantime, if this injunction should be dissolved, the Board would proceed to put into execution their threats of tearing down and removing all the stands, stalls, booths, &c., in and around Washington Market. The injury would all be done then, and the plaintiffs, and all those persons doing business there whose stands were destroyed, would be ruined. His clients would be remediless, the injury irreparable. The question whether these stands are or are not in the public street is not before the Court. Again, it was said by the Board that these stands were detrimental to health. It was quite true his opponent had alluded to this branch of his case with much hesitancy and very lightly. Still it was one of the grounds on which it was claimed they had a right to tear them down. The other ground was that they were nuisances. But he claimed that nuisances which do not affect the public health were beyond the power and control of the Board of Health. If the Board have exclusive control over the streets, &c., of the City, then the City authorities are ousted of all jurisdiction over them. This could not have been intended. It was impossible the Legislature could have done anything so absurd, so unconstitutional. Counsel read extensively from the act in question, for the purpose of fortifying his position. The law already provides how obstructions shall be removed from streets.

The hour of adjournment having arrived before the conclusion of Judge Allen's argument, the further hearing was set down for 1 P. M. to-day.

The Case of the Alleged Swindle on Santa Anna—Argument of the Motion to Discharge the Defendants from Arrest—Was there an Attempt in this City to Fit Out an Expedition Against Maximilian?

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 28.

Before Justice Grover.

Wm. J. Taylor et al. vs. L. Martin Montgomery and A. H. Canedo.—This case, some of the particulars of which have been already published, came up yesterday on a motion made by the defendants to be discharged from an order of arrest. The additional developments appear from the papers read on the argument by counsel on either side. Mr. Jerome Buck for plaintiffs, appeared to oppose the motion, and Mr. P. Y. Cutler for defendants. The defendants, it may be remarked, were immediately after their arrest in this City, sent to Ludlow-street jail, being unable to procure the necessary bail. Their counsel now makes the motion that they ought to be discharged for the reasons stated in the following papers, and from these the public will learn the cause of the arrest and the reasons why they are detained.

Wm. J. Taylor, plaintiff, being sworn, testifies that the cause of this action is as follows:

Upon several occasions in the months of March and April, 1866, at the City of New-York, the said Montgomery and Canedo deceitfully and falsely represented to deponent that they, the said Montgomery and Canedo, had been duly accredited and appointed the agents of one Gen. D. A. L. de Santa Anna, then residing at the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, to procure and purchase in the United States, for and on behalf of said Santa Anna, a large steamer, &c., and to deliver the same to said Santa Anna at said Island of St. Thomas; and said Montgomery and Canedo further exhibited and gave to deponent a written statement (drawn up by themselves) of the authorities and powers conferred on them by said Santa Anna, as his agents, which deponent has lost or mislaid, and which deponent alleges was in every respect false and deceitful, and offered with the intent to deceive this deponent. That said Montgomery and Canedo deceitfully represented to deponent that, under the authority and power possessed by them as aforesaid, they wished to purchase a steamer belonging to him and others, called the *Agnes*, which they desired should be taken by him to the Island of St. Thomas and there delivered to one Phillips, the resident agent of said Santa Anna, and that then and there said Santa Anna would pay deponent the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in gold. Deponent wholly relying on the false and fraudulent representations made by said Montgomery and Canedo, entered into a written agreement with them, the provisions of which are as follows:

This agreement, made and entered into on the 10th day of April, 1866, in the City of New-York, by and between William J. Taylor, of Philadelphia, United States, managing owner of the steamer *Agnes*, party of the first part, and Louis M. Montgomery and Andrew H. Canedo, both of the City of New-York, agents for and in behalf of D. A. L. de Santa Anna, parties of the second part. Whereas, for the hereinafter named consideration the parties of the first part have sold and do hereby sell the steamer *Agnes*, of Philadelphia, with all of her tackle, furniture, &c., to the said parties of the second part, for the sum of $100,000 in gold, payable on her delivery to G. W. Phillips, merchant, in St. Thomas, for the use and benefit of parties of the second part. And it is agreed by the parties of the second part that they will well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the parties of the first part the sum of $100,000 in gold on the arrival of said steamer in St. Thomas, or as soon thereafter as the transfer can be made; and in case of default of payment, they, the parties of the second part, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the parties of the first part the sum of $20,000 in gold, in St. Thomas, as damages. And it is further agreed by the parties of the second part that they will pay or cause to be paid to the parties of the first part, for all surplus coal or stores that may remain on said steamer at the time of her transfer in St. Thomas, at the market rates in St. Thomas. And it is further agreed that the parties of the second part shall, in case of the discharge of the crew of said steamer in St. Thomas, pay to the parties of the first part the amount lawfully due said crew upon their discharge, less the amount due to them upon arrival in St. Thomas. That said engagement was duly executed by the parties of the first and second parts, and delivered by said parties of second part to this deponent, party of the first part. That in pursuance of said agreement, and relying upon the said statements and representations of said Montgomery and Canedo that they were the authorized agents of said Santa Anna to purchase a vessel for him, deponent furnished said steamer *Agnes* with the necessary officers, crew, engineers, provisions, coal and stores at great expense, to wit, $15,000, and sailed for said Island of St. Thomas on 14th April, 1866; that on the 24th of April, 1866, the said steamer and deponent arrived at said island, and, in pursuance of the contract aforesaid, made a tender of said steamer to said Phillips for said Santa Anna; the said Phillips tendered the same to said Santa Anna, who declined receiving said vessel, and denied that said Montgomery and Canedo were ever his agents, nor were they authorized by him or by any person to purchase for him a vessel or anything else in the United States or elsewhere; that thereupon deponent returned with said steamer *Agnes* to the United States, and deponent has since ascertained that this denial of authority is true, and deponent states that the said Montgomery and Canedo were not, and they knew they were not, at any time authorized to act on behalf of said Santa Anna, and their representations on that behalf were utterly false, and made by them to deceive deponent. That said deponent, through the false deceitful representations of said Montgomery and Canedo, were induced to lay out and expend the sum of $15,000 in furnishing said ship as aforesaid, and in making said voyage to St. Thomas and the return to the United States. The said statements and representations of said Montgomery and Canedo deponent has now discovered to be and alleges to be false in each and every particular, and they were so known to be to said Montgomery and Canedo, and were used and held forth by them solely to deceive deponent and to induce deponent to enter into the agreement aforesaid, and to incur the heavy expenditure hereinbefore mentioned. That by the fraudulent and deceitful practices of said Montgomery and Canedo he has been damaged $20,000, to recover which the action aforesaid is to be brought. And deponent finally says that he is informed and believes that said Montgomery and Canedo are not residents of this State; that said Montgomery was late an officer in the Confederate army and Chief of Staff of Gen. Lee, and that Canedo is a resident of Texas. J. H. TAYLOR.

Affidavits were also made by several other parties, to wit: The defendants, Montgomery and Canedo, Solon Dike, Thos. J. Rice, J. W. Robinson, in behalf of the motion.

Mr. Dike testified in substance that he had a conversation with Santa Anna, at the Island of St. Thomas, in November last; that Santa Anna then told him that he was desirous of returning to Mexico to assist in driving out Maximilian and establishing a Republic there, but that an order was still in force prohibiting him from coming to the United States. If that order could be annulled and he be allowed to cross the Rio Grande, he could, with the aid of 1,000 Americans, drive Maximilian out of the country. He also said, that if deponent could help him he should be amply remunerated. On Mr. Dike's return to New-York he communicated with Montgomery, and they agreed to work together in relation to the matter. Deponent further states that it was fully understood and agreed between Santa Anna and himself that he (Dike) should do all he could in the matter, and also get others to cooperate with him. Santa Anna delivered to him certain proclamations addressed to the Mexicans, which he desired to be distributed.

Andrew H. Canedo, one of the defendants, deposed that on or about the 5th of March last, he attended a meeting at Mr. Mazanres' residence, No. 101 West Twentieth-street, and that while there, Mr. Montgomery and Mazanres produced letters from Santa Anna, which were read and interpreted by Mr. Baiz, and further, that Mazanres represented himself as the commissioner of Santa Anna, and had received ample powers to act as such, and that Baiz was in his confidence, and would act for him; that Mazanres and Baiz expressed their desire to purchase a steamer for Santa Anna, for the purpose of bringing him to the United States; that it was arranged to purchase the steamer with Montgomery, the drafts to be drawn on Santa Anna, for $100,000, payable in gold; the deponent called on Mr. Baiz, who stated that he could represent Mr. Mazanres, and informed him that an arrangement had been made with a banking-house to negotiate said drafts on the Commissioner showing his authority, and that Mr. Baiz said he would have the Commissioner at his office next day.

Deponent further saith that a Mr. Billerton assisted him in negotiating the drafts, and had also called on Mr. Baiz, and stated that one of the banking-firms could speak Spanish, and would be pleased to see Mr. Mazanres and examine his authority as a Commissioner, in strict confidence, and if satisfactory, advance the money; that when he (Billerton) stated this to Baiz and Mazanres, they replied they did not wish to expose the authority, intimating thereby that the said powers either to violate the neutrality laws, or do some other illegal or unwarrantable act, which they desired that no other person should see or examine.

The following affidavit made by Gen. Santa Anna was read by Mr. Buck in opposition to the motion to discharge:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Antonio L. de Santa Anna being duly sworn, says: I am not acquainted with the parties to this action; I met Canedo on the 24th of April last at St. Thomas; I have never authorized Montgomery Canedo or anybody else to purchase a vessel for me; in the brief correspondence I have had with Montgomery and Canedo, I never authorized Montgomery or Canedo to do anything for me, but to the contrary I wrote I never wanted their services; Montgomery and Canedo made offers to me of all sorts of impossible helps, and so foolish and exaggerated that they were the dreams of madmen, and I declined them all and peremptorily.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of June, 1866.
JOHN MCCLUSKY, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Buck also read several other affidavits and some letters, which we have not space to print, all tending to show that the defendants had been guilty of gross fraud in the purchase of the steamer *Agnes*, for the sum of $100,000 in gold, from the plaintiff, Taylor, on the pretence that they were regularly authorized agents of Santa Anna, and purchased the vessel for him and at his request.

At the conclusion of the argument all the papers in the case were handed up to the Court. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, Jerome Buck; for defendants, P. Y. Cutler, Esq.

United States District-Attorney's Office.

The office of the United States District-Attorney, yesterday, presented an almost entirely new aspect. The change in the general appearance of the rooms occupied by this department of the Government service was one which was much needed; it is, therefore, welcomed not only by the gentlemen who have to attend to business there, but by all who are obliged to have business intercourse with them. The walls and ceilings, which had become odious for want of whitewashing, have been kalsomined, the woodwork painted, immense accumulations of trashy papers and books have been cleared out, the floors neatly carpeted, the windows cleaned, and the sanitary condition of the office generally revolutionized. The necessity of this improvement is very apparent in the contrast between the present and the former appearance of the office. This is the first attempt at improvement in this office, at the cost of the Government, since 1853, the year in which the old "Burton's Theatre" was transformed into a United States establishment, with the exception of new carpets for two rooms and one desk, which were obtained in 1861. The other portions of the building are also in need of replenishing and cleansing in the same manner, but as it is understood that the Government does not contemplate the occupation of the premises beyond next May, it is supposed that any expense that can be avoided will not be contracted until the law establishment of the Southern District of New-York be transferred to other, perhaps entirely new premises.

The importance of having good light and airy offices for the business of the United States District Attorney may be admitted after glancing at the amount of business which has to be transacted therein in the course of a year. At the present time, for instance, there are not less than about two thousand five hundred Government suits pending. This year, so far, some two hundred and fifty suits have been disposed of, and about six hundred new ones commenced. All these cases involve important questions of law and the disposition of vast amounts of money. Since the time of the late lamented Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson occupying the position of United States District Attorney up to the present time, a larger number of verdicts have been obtained in the interest of the Government, both civil and criminal, than in the same length of time, under any former administration, and this, too, at a time when interests of a novel character had to be considered—interests born of the late rebellion, to which lawyers, as well as non-professional people generally, were total strangers. More than has been accomplished might have been, if the Judges of the several Courts had been regularly on the bench to facilitate the disposition of cases.

As is already known, Samuel G. Courtney is United States District-Attorney for this District, having succeeded the late Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. Mr. Courtney is yet a young man, although he has had an extensive and successful experience. In Albany County, the next in importance to the County of New-York, he was District-Attorney for one term, having been elected to that office in 1856 by a large majority of the people over those who voted for Mr. Harris, brother of the United States Senator of that name. For nearly eight years he conducted much of the important business pertaining to the District-Attorney's office, and among the convictions obtained by his instrumentality were those in the cases of Mrs. Hartung, of McCann, of O'Brien, and others of equal importance to the community at large. He has been in active practice at the New-York bar for over six years, during which time he has won the respect of the profession both on the Bench and at the Bar. To his vigor and indomitable energy the Government is indebted for its success in the settlement of the noted *Meteor* case. This was commenced a short time previous to the death of Mr. Dickinson, and was the last one in which he was engaged; but Mr. Courtney took the "laboring oar," and contended against some of the ablest counsel of the New-York bar, who were engaged in the interest of the owners of the vessel. The connection of Mr. Webster with the case was in the interest of the Spanish Government, so that the burden of the effort fell upon Mr. Courtney. The result of the case was a decided success, in so far as it vindicated the honor of the United States Government in its strict maintenance of the neutrality laws, notwithstanding the leaning of popular sympathy on the side of Chili. Mr. Courtney has shown in a few short months the fitness of the appointment which placed him in so important a position as that which he fills so ably and well.

The vigor which characterizes the head of the office appears to circulate through all its departments, and to energize the utmost subordinate. Ethan Allen, Esq., is the Deputy United States District-Attorney. He is a young man, full of promise and an ardent worker. He takes general supervision over the several departments in the office, and appears as Assistant District-Attorney in trials of important causes when the time of the District-Attorney is otherwise occupied.

Benjamin K. Phelps, Esq., the Second Assistant United States District-Attorney, is a gentleman of acknowledged ability as a lawyer. He has charge of Common Law and Equity cases, Custom-house Import cases, including seizures of goods, &c.—a very important branch of the Government law business.

Thomas Simons, Esq., the third Assistant District Attorney, has a position suited to his peculiarly careful and studious character. His duties are principally confined to the preparation of briefs and drawing of proceedings in common law and custom-house cases.

The other assistants also have important duties to attend to. Daniel G. Rollins, Esq., has charge of all Internal Revenue cases, a department in which the business is very heavy, for which he prepares pleadings and notes the progress of suits, a work for which he is certainly just the man.

Joseph Bell, Esq., is devoted to the criminal department. He is full of zeal, and always appears as if it was his particular duty to send counterfeiters, cruel sea captains, murderers on the high seas, and all sorts of other violaters of the United States laws, to the State Prison, and his efforts in this direction are crowned with frequent successes. He receives affidavits, hears complaints, issues warrants, conducts preliminary examinations before the United States Commissioners, and appears as District Attorney in many of the trials in the Circuit Court.

Mr. Henry Doune, the chief copyist, and his assistant, Mr. Francis Rice, between their diplomatic duties as messengers and copying, are kept sufficiently busy to indicate that from the highest to the lowest branch in the office, the force is not a whit larger than is needed to conduct the vast amount of business that has to be transacted.

In their replenished surroundings it is expected that all these officials will perform their duties more pleasantly, even in this sultry weather.

The Indicted Liquor Dealers Before the Recorder—Argument of James T. Brady—He Declares the Excise Law Unconstitutional.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The argument on the demurrer to the indictments of John Engle, John Rohn, Charles Bieschalke, Charles Bauser, Michael Wisenback, Jacob Baurchart and George Kraushaer, liquor dealers, charged with violating the Excise Law, was resumed yesterday. Among the visitors to the Court were Judge Culver, late United States Minister at Venezuela, and several other distinguished lawyers. The seats usually occupied by witnesses and spectators were filled with liquor dealers, all anxious to learn what was to be said about the Excise Law, the more especially as their own chosen champion, Mr. Brady, always eloquent, was to claim the attention of the Court.

Mr. Brady's argument was as follows:

Mr. Brady stated in his argument that statutes preceding this contained many provisions similar to several contained in the act under consideration, which provisions had never been declared void.

The temperance movement began in 1841, when the celebrated Washingtonian pledge was devised. The influence of this popular organization led, as usual in our country, to its connection with politics. In 1851 the famous Maine Liquor Law was passed. In New-York a similar law was adopted by the Legislature, but vetoed by Gov. Seymour, March 31, 1854.

The act of 1855, entitled "An act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime," was approved by Gov. Clark on the 11th of April, 1855, and was to go into effect entirely on the 4th of July following. This act was declared to be unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals in Wynehammer *vs.* The People, 13th N. Y., (3 Kernan,) 378, 486.

On the 16th of April, 1857, the State passed another law entitled "An act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." It provided for the organization of a Board of Excise, the granting of licenses, but provided for no punishment except by pecuniary fine, except in the cases of selling liquors on Sundays and election days. It authorizes no arrest without warrant, except of intoxicated persons, and of "all persons found actually engaged in the commission of any offence in violation of this act." As each violation is declared to be a misdemeanor, this was only enlarging the number of instances when a ministerial officer might arrest on view a party then actually engaged in a public offence. It contained no authority to close premises, nor any of the specially offensive provisions which the present law contains. And now as to the points made for the prosecution.

First—Although it has been said that no Court of first instance should declare a law to be unconstitutional except in a clear case, yet a Judge can feel himself justified in refusing to consider the question of constitutionality when it necessarily arises. It was held in Clark *vs.* the City of Rochester, 24 Barb., 446, that "the Supreme Court is bound, when called upon in due form to do so, to pronounce invalid all acts of the Legislature clearly conflicting with the fundamental law of the Constitution." The same duty devolves on this Court from whose judgments as in the Supreme Court, there is no other appeal than to the Court of Appeals. Beside we say that this presents just as clear a case as the decisions require.

Second—If the Court hold that any provision of the act in question forming an essential part of the scheme of legislation it undertook to effect is unconstitutional, then the entire law is invalid. Such was the determination by the Court of Appeals in the Wynehammer case, and on the strength of this decision his Honor Judge Cardozo declared this act void, because one of its sections impaired the obligation of contracts.

Third—This act rests entirely upon the third section, which prohibits the public keeping, sale, gift or disposition of liquors within certain counties, making no distinction between imported and domestic liquors, nor between liquors on hand when the law went into effect and those thereafter required. If this section cannot be entirely maintained it is entirely void, and as all the subsequent sections depend upon it, then the whole law is invaded. We have argued that it is void because liquor on hand is property lawfully acquired, over which the owner had an absolute right of disposition. That right could not be taken away nor impaired. In this aspect liquor is in no respect different from real estate, and no one will contend that the Legislature may prohibit the owner's selling that without taking out a license and paying a fee. Any such pretence would be utterly unfounded. A tax on property may be levied, but this is the utmost power of specific legislation over it. But this law cannot be upheld as one imposing a tax, because the Constitution of the State provides (article 7, section 13) that "every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object." This does nothing of the kind.

Fourth—The fourth section undertakes to confer legislative authority on the Board of Excise, who may in their discretion fix a license fee, at not less than $30, nor more than $250. (See Smith *vs.* Lewis, 8th N. Y., 472.)

Fifth—It is not within the power of the Legislature to make criminal an act which is entirely innocent. We do not admit that the carrying of a billy or a slungshot can be made a crime in and of itself. Some criminal feature must attend the act, such as concealment, or an intent to use it unlawfully. To carry it for self-protection cannot be made a criminal offence. If the Legislature could make any act criminal as they thought proper, we would be slaves of the worst description. The extreme sumptuary laws of antiquity might be revived, and although St. Peter said to the Colossians, "Let no man judge you in meat or drink," we might have both regulated among us under penalties of fine and imprisonment—as under Edward III. in England, when the number of dishes at dinner and supper, and the quality of food were controlled by statute.

Sixth—The following sections of this law undertake to render criminal certain innocent acts:

SEC. 11. Selling to a person under eighteen years of age, or an apprentice, knowing him (or her) to be such, without the consent of master, mistress, father, mother or guardian.

It does not speak of liquor to be used by the young person, and would apply to liquor bought for a third person.

Sec. 13 (among other things.) Selling liquor to a parent against the request of a child, without reference to the age of such child, the use to be made of the liquor, or the condition of the parent.

Seventh—The tenth, nineteenth and twentieth sections of this act are all in flagrant violation of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The tenth section authorizes an officer, on mere notice from a licensed liquor vender, to remove all persons from his place, no oath being required, and no offence occurring in the presence of the officer.

The nineteenth and twentieth endow the sheriff, constable and policeman each with the high authority of erecting himself into a court wherein he shall be accuser, witness, judge and jury, executing his own judgments when pronounced.

He is to "compel the observance and to prevent the violation of the foregoing provisions, if necessary by summarily closing and keeping closed any places in which shall be violated any of such provisions."

What the provisions mean—what is a violation of either, this he is to adjudicate on his own responsibility, and then he may take possession of a man's castle, in execution of a judgment not against the castle, but some one in it who may have in that supreme judgment have offended against the law.

The twentieth section empowers him to "arrest all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act," not when found actually engaged in violating the law, (as was required by the act of 1857,) but upon information alone, or belief or otherwise, as he thinks proper.

It was well remarked by Judge Bronson in 4th Hill's Rep. 144 that the Legislature "can only exercise such powers as have been delegated to it, and when it steps beyond that boundary, its acts, like those of the humblest magistrate who transcends his jurisdiction, are void."

The Constitution prohibits depriving any member of this State, of life, liberty, or property unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers. It guarantees trial by jury in all cases in which it had heretofore existed.

Article I, section 1, 2.

The Bill of Rights [1st R. S. Edward's Ed. 831,] provides that

"No authority can, on any pretence whatsoever, be exercised over the citizens of this State, but such as is or shall be derived from, and granted by the people of this State."

It reaffirms the provisions above cited from the Constitution, and further declares that

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures ought not to be violated; and no warrants can issue but upon probable cause, supported by an oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

This is copied from the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Eighth—There is nothing in the suggestion that the party who takes a license under this law cannot object to its validity. It has been held in civil cases that a person may waive a constitutional provision intended for his benefit, as for example, one who takes an award for damages in a public improvement. It has been held that he cannot object that the mode of making the award was unconstitutional. But no such rule was ever applied to laws involving or conferring criminal jurisdiction like the present, nor laws contested on public and general grounds, because of there being no power to pass them.

The Cancemi case is one valuable for reference in this connection.

Ninth—The Act is unconstitutional because it appoints County officers, in violation of the Second Section of the Tenth Article of the Constitution, in which it is declared as to all county, city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by the Supervisors or other county authority, or such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed as the Legislature shall direct.

1. The officers to compose a Board of Excise are county officers, or rather, officers of counties.—Matter of Carpenter, 7 Barb. 30; matter of Whiting, (Health Officer,) 2 Barb. 513.

In the case of the Metropolitan Police (People ex. rel Wood *vs.* Draper, 15 New-York, 1 Smith, 532, affirming s. c. 25 Barbour, 532) it was distinctly admitted in the judgment that the reservation to the electors or local authorities of the right to choose county, city, town and village officers was retained as to offices which existed at the time the Constitution took effect.

1. Commissioners or a Board of Excise were known to and established by law in this State long before the Revised Statutes which went into effect in 1830.

(See the Statutes and Harrington *vs.* Trustees of Rochester, 10th Wend., 547; People *vs.* Morris, 13th Id., 325.)

2. This office and the officers existed, therefore, before the present Constitution of 1846.

3. Yet this act neither makes them elective nor designates any authority to appoint them, but undertakes by its own legislative action to give them the appointment. This is void.

Tenth—The act is also void (viewing the subject in this connection) because it undertakes to confer the authority of county officers, for other and distinct functions, upon a Board of Health, in direct violation of the Constitution, being an attempt to mingle the functions of two different bodies having cognizance of entirely separate and distinct subjects.

Eleventh—It is also void for attempting to appoint the officers of a new civil division of the State to offices only capable of being held in the counties respectively.

Even the Police Law did not undertake of itself to confer appointments. It devolved that duty on the Governor, who was to appoint certain Commissioners, and they, with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, were to form a Board of Police. This exhibited some degree of respect for the Constitution, although the distinction which saved the law from being declared void was, to say the least, very nice.

In the present case, as to a set of officers well known long before the Constitution of 1846 was adopted, the Legislature wilfully ignore the people, and the provision requiring some local body to designate the officials. They make the appointment for themselves, and confer it not on individuals, but on a Board as such, taking away the local power to designate the persons best suited for the required duties.

Excise authority is by this law attempted to be conferred on the Metropolitan Board of Health, which Board has authority over a "separate political division" of the State, and yet the Legislature undertakes to take away its special authority over that division and invest it with power over certain counties included in that division.

For this there is no constitutional warrant. The attempt is violently aggressive.

Twelfth—If it were competent to confer on the Board of Health, whose jurisdiction is coequal with that of the Metropolitan Police District, any divisional authority, such authority could not be fractionized and distributed over certain counties, not embracing others or another. The second section of the law undertakes to provide for the appointment of an officer "in said Metropolitan District" called "Inspector of Excise," although the law itself expressly excludes Westchester, which is one county of the district.

Thirteenth—The act is void because the 5th section undertakes to introduce a new rule of evidence to affect a party prosecuted under subsequent sections of the act. It provides that the non-exhibition of the license in a conspicuous position on his premises, "shall be presumptive evidence that any person or persons so omitting to display and exhibit the same has and have no such license."

Fourteenth—It is also void because, as to the County of Westchester, it provides, in the 7th section, that there persons not licensed shall not sell in less quantities than of five gallons and upward, and yet the law does not authorize granting any licenses for Westchester. This is for Westchester a total prohibition, and for this there is no authority.

Fifteenth—It is also void because the fund raised from license fees and penalties is, by the 23d section, to be "appropriated to and to diminish the expenses of the said Metropolitan Police District, exclusive of the County of Westchester."

These moneys necessarily belong to the State. The eighth section of the seventh article of the Constitution provides that no moneys shall ever be paid out of the State Treasury, "or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management," except under an appropriation by law, which law must "distinctly specify the *sum* appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such fund."

Sixteenth—This act is void for want of a sufficient repealing clause. The repeal is, in terms, made to apply to "all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions hereof," so far as the same "shall apply to the Metropolitan Police District," except the County of Westchester. There was no excise law applicable to such district, and nothing of the kind to repeal. The Excise statutes referred to and embraced the whole State, and they, including the act of 1857, are unrepealed, wherefore this act of 1866 is not in force at all.

Insisting on the other points heretofore presented on behalf of defendants, we submit,

Lastly—That the act is void, and the defendants should be discharged.

The further argument of the case was adjourned till Saturday, when George Bliss, Esq., is expected to present an argument on behalf of the Excise Board.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

AMENDING AFFIDAVITS AND NOT RESWEARING THE COMPLAINANT.

A case came up yesterday in this Court which interests not only the people but the Police Clerks who draw up the affidavits of complainants. Mr. Jos. Craft was walking peaceably along the street when he came up to a crowd, and saw one man beating another in a shocking manner. Very naturally, he exclaimed "shame," but the word had hardly passed his lips when a fellow stepped up and gave him a terrible pounding and two black eyes. The assailant was a total stranger to Mr. Craft, but after inquiry Mr. Craft ascertained the name of the accused to be Dunham, and obtaining a warrant he had the prisoner arrested under that name. When taken to the Police Court, the accused thought proper to give another name than that complainant had given him, and the clerk thoughtlessly ran his pen through the name "Dunham" and inserted another, and the accused was committed to prison by the name he chose to give himself. So far everything was regular, but when the name "Dunham" was stricken out and another inserted, it became the duty of the Police Court to send for the complainant and re-swear him. As this irregularity is of frequent occurrence, it would be well for the Police Justices to call the attention of their clerks to it.

A motion to dismiss was made, and, of course, it had to be granted. The object of taking advantage of these technicalities is to tire prosecutors.

OBSTRUCTING THE STREETS.

Augustus Richards, (colored) was charged with assaulting Policeman Thomas Holt. This case has excited a great deal of interest among the congregation of the Sullivan-street Methodist (colored) Church. All the offence that the defendant claims he committed, was not moving quick enough from the church door after the congregation had dispersed; that the officer would not permit him to stop and shake hands with a friend, and wait for his wife. On the other hand it was contended that the sidewalk was blocked up, and defendant refusing to move complainant undertook to make an arrest when prisoner resisted. The evidence was very conflicting. The officer said: Last Sunday when on my beat this gentleman and fifty more, in front of colored church in Sullivan-street, blocked up the sidewalk, and I ordered him to leave. I told them about two dozen times to go or I would take them in. They still stood on the sidewalk so that nobody could go through. The last time I told them they all moved except the prisoner, who replied with an oath that he should'nt go. I then put him off the sidewalk, and as he would not go away I undertook to arrest him when he resisted me and struck me in the face. There are two dozen colored men in Court that called out to the prisoner to kill me with his knife.

On his cross-examination, the officer said he was surprised to learn that the Sheriff had an order for his arrest, and was looking for him; nor did he know that Sergt. McDermott had been arrested on an order by Judge McCunn, and ordered to find bail in $2,000 to answer an assault committed on a peaceable colored citizen.

Amelia Jane Johnson said the prisoner when arrested for obstructing the sidewalk was standing on her stoop on the opposite side of the street from the church. When the officer came over and took him by the collar he resisted, but no blows were struck.

The officer was recalled and testified that he struggled from one side of the street to the other.

Three witnesses for the defence testified that they were church members for from sixteen to twenty years; that usually when they left the church they dispersed as quietly, quickly and orderly as was possible. When the officer came up he said in an under tone to the dispersing congregation, "You darkies go home." Defendant then went across the street with a friend, went on a stoop and was standing there when the officer came and asked him, and told him to move. Defendant said, "No, I am going to wait for my wife;" when the officer took him by the neck, he resisted, but did not strike him. One of the witnesses said he was walking quietly up the street behind the prisoner, when Sergt. McDermott turned suddenly round and hit him on the head with his club. He had since commenced a suit against the sergeant, and caused his arrest.

The defendant was acquitted.

A BURGLAR ACQUITTED.

Wm. Clark, a noted house-thief and desperate character, was arrested on the charge of having in his possession a burglar's pick-lock. The officer who made the arrest stated that as he was patrolling his beat in Water-street, about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst., he saw the prisoner sitting on a stoop. When the officer got up the prisoner pretended to be tying his shoe. He was asked what he was doing there, when he replied he had just come from Brooklyn. The officer said he would have to search him. Prisoner threw his arms back and said, "Well, you can go through me." On searching him the pick-lock was found in his vest pocket, and in his coat pocket, a six-shooter, loaded. He was acquitted. It was not shown that he had committed any overt act. As his counsel remarked, the officer had not waited long enough to catch him attempting to commit a burglary.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 28, 1866.

$8,500	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	110¾	100	Bos. Water P.	32
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C.	104	200	do....b60	32
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R. '62	103¾	200	do....2d call	31
202,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	104¼	100	Cary Improve't.	12
60,500	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65	103¾	100	Spruce Hill C.	4
500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Series	103⅝	100	Bruns. C. L. Co.	8½
2,000	do....2d Ser.	103⅝	100	N. Y. Cen.	98½
50,000	do....3d Ser	103⅝	100	H. & St. Jo.	33
3,500	do	103¾	100	do....2d call	35
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '73	96	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90	100	Erie R.	60⅞
20,000	N. Car. 6s	84½	50	do	60¾
10,000	do....s30	84½	200	do....s30	59¾
3,600	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	82½	200	do	61
6,000	Missouri 6s	78	1700	do	61⅛
4,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	78	800	do....c	60⅞
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	27¾	200	do....s15	60
2,000	Erie 3d M.	96	400	do....2d call.c	60⅞
5,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	95½	500	Reading R.	109⅜
7,000	do	95	400	do	109½
5,000	P.,F.W.&C.3d	90	200	do....2d call	109⅞
1,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90	200	Mich. Cen.	103¾
10	Metro. Bank....x-d	119	200	do	104
125	Fourth N. Bk....x-d	103	700	Cleve. & Pitts.	83½
150	Manhattan Gas	150	1000	do	83¼
200	West. U. Tel.	53½	600	Chic. & N. W. P.	59¾
200	do	52¾	200	Chic. & R. Is.	94¾
100	do....2d call	52¾	700	P., F. W. & C.	98½
12	do	52½	60	do	98¾
25	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	106	100	Alt. & T. H.	31
10	Quick. Min.	49	9	Mar. & C. 1st P.	43
100	Mariposa Pr.	21	1000	do	44
			100	do	43½
			300	do....s45	43
			100	Mar. & C. 2d P.	20
			50	Ind. & Cin.	70

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

310,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'65	103⅝	100	Reading R.	109⅜
5,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s Sec. Ser.	103⅝	100	Ill. Central R.	122
100	Pac. M. S. Co....s30	211	200	Chic. & N. W.	30¾
400	Erie R.	60⅝	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71½

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$60,000	U.S.6s, '81 C.	111½	200	Clev. & Tol.	108¼
35,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	103⅝	100	Chic. & R. I.	94¾
115,000	Tr.Notes,7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	103⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	56¾
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	27¾	100	do	57
3,000	do	27¾	200	Erie Railroad	61⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co	50	800	do	61½
200	Boston W. P.	31	200	do	61⅜
500	West. U. Tel.	51¾	1800	do	61⅝
400	do	51½	100	do	61½
100	do....2d call	51¾	1600	do	61⅜
8	do	51¾	2000	do....2d call	61¾
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	212	100	New-York Cen.	98⅝
			200	Reading R.	109⅝
			100	Mich. Cen. R.	104½
			300	Chi. & N. W. P.	59¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Central	98⅝	800	Cleve. & Pitts.	83¾
1800	Erie R.	61⅝	200	do....b10	83¾
500	do....b3	61⅝	200	do....s10	83½
100	do....s3	61½	500	do	83¾
100	do....b15	61⅝	100	Chic. & N.W. P.s10	59¾
100	do	61¾	100	do....b3	59¾
800	do	61⅝	200	Chic. & N. W.	30½
300	do....s3	61½	100	do....b3	30⅝
400	do....s3	61⅜	100	do....s15	30½
100	do....b10	61⅝	200	do....b3	30¾
200	do	61½	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	98¾
400	Catawissa R....b30	77¼	100	do....b15	98⅝
100	M. S. & N. I. R.b3	78½			
100	do	78½			
200	Cleve. & Tol....s10	108¼			

THURSDAY, June 28—P. M.

The Foreign news by the *Java* last night is very rationally considered on the Street and in the Gold Room, to-day, as decidedly favorable for American interests. The Gold speculators, who expected the Fenian raid on Canada to damage, temporarily, our National Stocks or credit in England, are especially disappointed by the directly contrary effect. The Government of the United States never received such high praise from British opinion as on the prompt vindication of our neutrality obligations in this affair. The effect of the actual declaration of War in Germany is also in the same direction, so far as United States credit is concerned. The investments of capital at Frankfort are pronounced in favor of U. S. 5-20s.

The Gold Room fell 4 ⅌ cent. on the news. Sales were made as low as 151⅞ ⅌ cent. as against 156 last night, the price returning to 152 ⅌ cent. The Customs demand for the day was $568,000 and active preparations for further payments on Friday and Saturday were also making; but this demand had no perceptible influence, while Exchange for Saturday's mail was easy in rates and in good supply, 1@1½ ⅌ cent below the Specie shipping standard.

In Government Stocks the business was again large, and at advancing prices on the Gold-bearing Stocks and the 7.30 Currency loans. The sales at the Stock Exchange were unusually heavy, but these include less than one-third the transactions at the counters of the great dealers in Wall-street. Nearly all descriptions participated in the activity of the market.

The Treasury Office paid off as many of the U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, the interest on which has been stopped under the order of yesterday from Washington, as were presented to-day, *and the Assistant Treasurer in New-York will be glad to pay all that may be presented to-morrow and next day*, saving to the holders the trouble and delay of sending the Certificates to Washington for payment and returns.

On the Stock Exchange there was a good degree of spirit shown on the Railway speculation. Much the heaviest business was done in Erie Common Shares, especially in the afternoon after the price fairly turned 61 ⅌ cent. The top figure paid was 62 ⅌ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were firm in prices, and only partially offered on sale. The Miscellaneous list was weaker on Western Telegraph, and ½@1 ⅌ cent. on Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.

At 5 o'clock, the following general quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday afternoon. The bidding for Missouri State Bonds is lower, and should have been so quoted yesterday.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	97	Northwest	30½	30¾
U. S. 5-20s	104	104¼	N. West Pref.	59½	59¾
U. S. 7.30s	103¾	103¾	Rock Island	94½	94¾
N. Y. Central	98¾	98⅝	Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾
Erie	60¾	61⅝	Cumb'land Coal	44½	44½
Hudson	110¾	110¾	Quicksilver	48¾	48
Reading	109½	109⅝	W. U. Telegraph	52½	51¾
Mich. Southern	78¾	78¾	Mariposa Pref.	21	21
Illinois Central	121	121	Canton	53¼	53
Pittsburgh	83½	83¾	Ohio Certificates	27	27¼
Tennessee 6s	89	89	American Gold	154⅜	153⅞
Missouri 6s	81¾	78¾	Bills on London	108¾	108¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	132	Pacific	160
Mechanics'	115	Bank of the Republic	112
Union	115	Metropolitan	118
America	139	People's	120
City	200	Corn Exchange	115
Phenix	104	Commonwealth	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Central National	105½
Commerce	118	First National	207
American Exchange	110	Fourth National	99

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N.W. Int. Bds.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92½	Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	88	Han. & St. Jo. L. G's.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n.	87	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	103½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 1876	103	Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	103	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Erie 2d mort., 1879	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 3d mort., 1883	96½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	102
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	103½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d.	98
Hud. R. 7s. conv., '67	99½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89
Harlem 3ds, '68	95	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Mich. C. n.w. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	91
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	91	Chi. & Alt. 1st Mort.	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	95½	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	103½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	74	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	91½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	90

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,943,070 22; including for Customs, $571,000; Gold Notes, $322,000. Payments, $594,774 76. Balance, $101,401,142 30.

Of the readjusted Bonds of the State of North Carolina, about $600,000 was issued for account of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and the new bonds bear the name of this Company on their face. The 1st July interest on all such bonds has been provided at the National Bank of the Republic in this City, and will be paid to the holders of the coupons on presentation on or after Monday next, July 2.

It is intimated in one of the morning papers that Mr. WILLIAM EVANS, of London, the representative of the English interest in the Erie Railway Direction, has written out to his colleagues for information in regard to the affairs of the Company, as affected, no doubt, by the recent heavy loans of the Stock of the Road to Mr. DANIEL DREW for Stock-jobbing purposes. The reported advances of Mr. DREW to the extent of only 60 cents on the dollar, for the two year's free use of over five millions of this Stock, may well excite the concern of so respectable a British merchant as Mr. EVANS, and we are glad to believe that the receipt of his urgent letter on this subject is followed, if not directly responded to by the mission to England (by the *Scotia* yesterday) of Mr. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, also a member of the Erie Board, and not the only one, we are led to hope, who, at length, begins to feel deeply scandalized, if not personally compromised by the recent transactions with Mr. DREW. Already the Common Stock begins to feel the influence of this tardy awakening of self-respect in the Board of Direction on both sides the Atlantic.

The Peel Act Confessedly a Failure.

From the London Times, (Money Article,) June 14.

The Bank Directors made no alteration this morning in their rate of discount. Under ordinary circumstances the justification for this delay would be found in the figure of the weekly return, which show that the demand has still been such as to prevent any great recovery in the reserve of notes, and consequently that the terms still exacted cannot be considered to be above the natural market rate. But we are in the midst of an entirely exceptional period, when exceptional measures would apparently be most advantageous. The facts that the notes in the hands of the public are at this instant £5,230,000 above the total held at the corresponding date of last year, and that the stock of bullion is higher than at any previous date of the present year, demonstrate that the lowness of the reserve is to be attributed not to any causes that would render it essential for the Bank to guard that reserve by the usual means, but from a general system of hoarding adopted by all the banking establishments in the country, from fear of the consequences that may arise from the pressure of the existing charge. *Paradoxical as it may seem, it is therefore highly probable that the true way to bring notes back to the Bank in the present state of affairs would be to reduce the rate of discount, while it may be considered certain that any attempt to advance it would instantly produce a directly opposite effect.* The demand now is a precautionary demand, which would simply be stimulated by every movement calculated to lead to the idea that precautions are especially necessary, and it may be anticipated that henceforth just as the rate of discount declines will be the rapidity with which capitalists will find that they have more money than they can readily employ. With the contraction in the bill circulation that has taken place during the past three months, far greater than in any former panic, the limitation likewise of business in all directions from the simultaneous occurrence of financial distrust at home, and political distrust on the Continent, and the progress that has been made in paying off the large amount of bills on London that had accumulated in Paris and elsewhere, there can be little doubt that the real currency requirements of the country are now brought within the limits that, if all sense of panic could be extinguished, would cause discount, instead of being at 10 ⅌ cent., to be down at an average point. *Under these circumstances, it is one great evil of a needless maintenance of the rate that it causes the ultimate reaction to be more violent than would otherwise be the case. It may also be suggested in favor of the suffering public that the protection afforded to the Bank by the Government authority to dispense with a strict adherence to the Charter Act was meant to enable a course of relief to be pursued with a boldness that would otherwise be indefensible, and that if no such boldness be exhibited the measure, with the exception of its service at the first moment of its announcement, will have actually created more inconvenience than it has removed*, since there can be no doubt that its early effect was, by the drain which it stimulated to foreign countries, *to increase the prevailing difficulties*. Happily, however, the tone of business seems to be experiencing a degree of improvement such as to render the approach toward a resumption of ease merely a question of a week or two. Those who weigh all the figures of the present Bank account will observe that it shows the country to have regained an almost average degree of financial strength. If the notes absorbed in the provinces in excess of the regular amount were now in their natural place, the Bank reserve would be more than usually strong, while as regards the bullion, we see already that it has attained the normal point which in ordinary times has been coincident with a rate of discount not exceeding 4 or 4½ ⅌ cent.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 13th of June gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,464,864	Increase	£30,479
Public deposits	7,126,969	Increase	477,454
Other deposits	20,127,347	Decrease	79,336

On the other side of the account:

Governm't securities	£11,098,464	Increase	£285,061
Other securities	31,270,277	Decrease	501,568
Notes unemployed	2,729,330	Increase	561,925

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,966,345, being an increase of £513,425; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,481,895, showing an increase of £1,202,934 when compared with the preceding return.

Money at Frankford—"Americans" the Favorites.

From the London Times, June 15.

The advices from the Frankford Bourse state that the increasing probability that hostilities can only be delayed for a few days has reduced the transactions in public securities so much that only parties who are compelled to sell in order to meet liabilities and the few who are tempted by the low prices to invest deal together. It is particularly remarked that those stocks which have hitherto been looked to as the most solid have fallen more than the others. Bavarian 4 ⅌ cents., for instance, which were two months ago at 96, are offered now at 80, and Frankfort 3½ ⅌ cents. have gone down from 95 to 79. These circumstances are considered to prove that the Middle States will meet with great difficulties when appealing to the markets, and that, in that respect, those States are in a better position whose stocks are quoted on the foreign Exchanges. The despondency is so general that the very best mortgages on houses are refused, although there is no actual scarcity of money, nor any large commitments outstanding which could compel the bankers to keep heavy reserves, the liquidation of liabilities having made great progress during the three months in which the apprehension of war has now prevailed. According to the views and hopes of the merchants, it is a fallacy to suppose that the Governments could provide for their war expenses by a large issue of paper currency, as the notes of the best banks are flowing in rapidly, and, with the exception of the Frankfort Bank, their circulation has largely decreased. This, it is said, gives some consolation that the war cannot last long, as, for want of money, the enormous forces in the field must hasten a decision, and as the misery of the great masses of the working people out of employ will threaten to bring about a revolution. The experience, however, of what may be done with paper issues in carrying on war where future consequences are disregarded scarcely warrants much reliance on currency difficulties as a preventive. Meanwhile, "it is impossible to describe," it is said, "the havoc which has been made in this thriving country by the recklessness of one man; trade is at a stand, everybody reduces his expenses to the utmost, and a universal anxiety prevails as to the social changes which the war will bring about." *American securities still attract regular investors, "as capitalists regard them as out of the reach of the impending events."*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 28, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 10,198 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 3,963 bushels Wheat, 60,594 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Malt, 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand and depressed; Java at 24c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@19½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18½c., Rio 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and rather heavy. Middlings, 37c.@40c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,100 bales, against receipts of 1,381 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales
Receipts thus far this week	7,984
Receipts since June 1, 1866	41,363
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	376,051
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	805,849
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	458,625

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has as follows: *Jobbers' prices*—Brown Sheetings—Stark A, 23½c.; Great Falls M, 21c.; Great Falls S, 18½c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Anthony Manufacturing Company, 27½c.; Palmer River, 25c.; Hope, 29c.; Palermo, 20c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; American, 20c.; Atlantic Manufacturing, 18½c.; Lowel, 17½c.; Empire, 13½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@ $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. Corsets—Thomson's Coutil l'Imperatrice, $30; Thomson's Coutil Parsienne, $14. Skirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50; J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Collar Company's, Byron and Garrote No. 1, Double Extra, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent, Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ⅌ cent. Ticks—Pearl River, 53c.; Everett, 32½c. Stripes—Eagle, 25c.; Pittsfield, 13½c. Denims—York, 50c.; Boston Manufacturing Company, 29c.

EGGS—The demand is fair, but prices are lower. Receipts the past week have been liberal from the West and Canada, and in consequence of the bad order in which many lots were received, receivers were obliged to count out. We quote: State and Jersey, 23c.@24c.; Ordinary Western, 21c.@22c.; Western, by express, 23c.; Canada, 21c.@22c., ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, opening firmly, but closing heavily. Sales since our last, 10,150 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 20 @$7 60; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 30@ $9 90, chiefly at $7 40@$8 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 55@$10 10 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 20	@$7 60
Extra State	7 30	@ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 45	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 55	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15	@14 25
Extra Genesee	10 00	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00	@17 50

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last 750 bbls. in lots, at $10 15@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet to-day. Sales, 400 bbls. Extra at $8 65@$14 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $6 50@ $7 50 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 350 bbls.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties are quiet and nominal. Strawberries are higher; receipts are falling off. Cherries are arriving freely and are in good demand. Strawberries, Jersey, quart box, 20c.@25c.; Strawberries, Jersey, pint box, 12c.@15c.; Strawberries, ⅌ basket, 8c.@12c.; Gooseberries, ⅌ bushel, $3@$5; Cherries, white, ⅌ lb., 8c.@10c.; Cherries, red and black, ⅌ lb., 8c.@12c. Dried Apples are firmer. Other varieties of Dried Fruits are unchanged. Dried Apples, new, 18c.@19c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 32c.@34c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 20c.@22c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 16c.@18c.; Cherries, new, pitted, 50c.@52c.; Blackberries, 38c.@40c.; Raspberries, 45c.@50c.; Plums, 32c.@33c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited supply and demand at irregular prices. Sales were made of 11,500 bushels, including good No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 20, and prime White Kentucky, on private terms. Corn opened dull and heavy, and closed decidedly lower, under more liberal arrivals, part of which only entered into the report of receipts, as posted on the bulletin of the Produce Exchange. Only seven or eight boats had reached the City in season to be included in the regular statement of the receipts. Quite a large number got to the rendezvous on the East River immediately before or after the close of regular 'Change hours. These are the first heavy arrivals since the canal repairs were completed. It practically remains to be seen what effect they will have on values. A considerable portion of the Corn now, or close at hand had been sold for future delivery, chiefly to shippers. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels at 66@87c. for unsound, and 88c.@90c., closing at 88c. for sound new mixed Western, here; and 88½c.@89c. for do., deliverable within a week, and 95c.@96c. for choice Western Yellow, ⅌ bushel. New Oats have been in moderate demand, opening steadily and closing in favor of buyers. We quote new Western at 54c.@58c., closing 54c.@56c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley, or Barley Malt. Rye is quiet; 5,100 bushels were sold at $1 07 @$1 10 for Western, and $1 30 for Stat, ⅌ bushel. The market for Beans is quiet and firm. Peas are dull and unchanged; Beans, Kidneys, New, $2 50@ $2 75; Beans, Marrows, $2 40@$2 50; Beans, Mediums, $1 90@$2; Beans, Mixed Parcels, $1 50@2 00; Peas, Canada, $1 15@$1 20; Peas, Green Marrowfat, $1 30@$1 50, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in demand, at 55c.@85c. for poor to very choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ⅌ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Are salable and steady, as previously represented.

MOLASSES—Is inactive yet steady, including Porto Rico at 65c.@82½c.; Cuba at 50c.@62½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less request, including Spirits Turpentine, at 80c.@83c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3@$9 25 ⅌ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 50@$3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been inquired for, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 67@$1 70 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive at 26c.@24c. for Crude, 39c.@40c. for Refined, in bond, and 53c.@ 54c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Shippers of vegetables to this market should be particular to have their goods as ripe and fresh as possible, otherwise they will be confiscated by the Board of Health. New Potatoes are coming forward more freely. Old are firm and in good request. We quote: Mercers, $4@$4 75; Jackson Whites, $4 25@$4 50; Buckeyes, $3 50@$3 75; Dyckman, $3 50@$4; Peach Blows, $4 75@$5 25; New Bermudas, $11@$12; Charleston, new, $7@$7 50; Bermuda Onions, new, ⅌ bbl., $2 75@$3; Onions, White, ⅌ 100 bunches, $3@$4; Turnips, White, ⅌ 100 bunches, $3@$5; Norfolk Tomatoes, ⅌ bushel, $6@$8; Green Peas, ⅌ bbl., $3@$3 50; Cucumbers, ⅌ 100, $2@$2 50; String Beans, ⅌ bbl., $3 50@$4 50.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is in moderate demand and receipts are fair. Pigeons are out of market. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 20c.@21c. ⅌ lb.; Fowls, 19c.@20c. ⅌ lb.; Spring Chickens, 75c. @87c.; Geese, $1 50@$2; Ducks, $1@$1 25, ⅌ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active to-day at firmer prices. Sales since our last 9,800 bbls., in lots, at $31 62@$31 95 for new Mess, closing at $31 87, cash; $29 50@$30 for one year old Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 4,750 bbls. New Mess, including July and August delivery, buyers' option, at $32 50@ $33, and sellers' option, thirty and sixty days, at $31 @$31 50. Cut Meats are in request, at 13½c.@ 15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams; sales 475 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is unaltered; sales since our last 625 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@23½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8 @$11 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 470 bbls. Tierce Beef continues unsettled. Beef Hams are inactive at $45@$45 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is quiet to-day at 8c.@22c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus: The week's market for Butter opened with some show of animation, but the demand was not sustained, and with fair receipts of Western Butters, the market again resumed the same dull, heavy, depressed aspect that it has maintained for the past month. State dairy firkins are in very light receipt, and as farmers are now beginning their harvesting, but small quantities may be expected till harvesting and extreme hot weather are past. Western firkins drag heavily, and quotations are nominal. Fresh pail Butters continue in fair supply, sufficient for the demands of local trade, and prices remain unaltered. The season has so far been a remarkably fine one for the manufacture of Butter, both in this State and in the West, and as the stock of milch cows has been largely increased, a large crop may be fairly anticipated, so large, indeed, that dealers and operators will probably ascertain what markets propose to take the heavy surplus before relieving the dairymen of their load. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ⅌ lb.	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb.	35	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	32	@34
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb.	35	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ⅌ lb.	31	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	34	@36
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

The market for Cheese is without material alteration since our last report. Receipts of fine Factory Cheese have been more ample during the past week, owing to the movement lately made of the May Cheese, but they will be largely diminished in the month of July, during the prevalence of extreme hot weather. Advices from the several English markets show a good demand prevailing for American Cheese, factory-made, at 70c.@74c. ⅌ cwt. The market closes with less activity, but fine stock is firmly held at our quotations. Skimmed Cheese is a drug in the market; the make of the article has been largely overdone, while the demand for Southern trade has dwindled down to materially nothing, showing that a heavy trade in the article cannot be sustained, and that factories combining the make of both butter and Cheese are a comparative failure.

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ⅌ lb.	20	@22
Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 8
Factory Dairies—common, ⅌ lb.	17	@17
Farm Dairies—common, ⅌ lb.	8	@15
Ohio Dairies, ⅌ lb.	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 8

RICE—Has been in better request at former prices.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at uniform rates. Sales since our last 685 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 13,000 lbs. at 20½c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 64,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 21,000 lbs. grease at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Small sales were reported; 150 bbls. Western, in bond, at 31c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken, 7,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, on private terms; 800 boxes Cheese, by do., at 20s. ⅌ ton; and 95 hhds. Tobacco, by sailing vessel, at 17s. 6d. For London—14,000 bushels Corn at 5½d. ⅌ bushel; and 100 hhds. Tobacco, at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow, 30 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d. For Bristol Channel and orders, a brig, with Corn, at 3s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. An American schooner was engaged to load with Salt at Turk's Island, for New-York, at 14c. ⅌ bushel.

FOR SALE

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

16,500 acres of well selected farming and mineral lands in the State of Wisconsin, will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for merchandise at market rates. For particulars apply to J. C. WESTERVELT, No. 125 Pearl-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the depot, commanding a very beautiful view of the Hudson River: 3 acres of lawn and garden with fine fruit, shade and evergreen trees; the house thoroughly built, with all modern improvements, including gas, 14 rooms, handsomely and completely furnished throughout. Stable for four horses. Address Box No. 5,851 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST CHOICE building sites in Fishkill, on the Hudson, 7½ acres, known as "Spy Hill," with commanding view of the river, Newburgh, and surrounding country, near depot, and in the neighborhood of good society, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 83 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF ABOUT 200 ACRES in New-Jersey, near New-York, in a very healthy location; large house, fine large barn, abundance of fruit of all kinds; soil is excellent; everything in fine order; will be sold low. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY house, in good location, a French villa house, carriage house, stables, &c., with 2 acres, in perfect order, in Westchester County, one hour from Wall-st. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PACKING-HOUSE in 1st-st., near the Bowery, with the three-story back dwelling-house, known as No. 15 1st-st., and stable on the alley-way. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

NO. 4 EAST 42D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—For sale, a first-class house in a pleasant location; terms easy; immediate possession. Apply to THOS. NEWTON, No. 82 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE PLACES AT GREENWICH, Mount Vernon, Croton, Fishkill, Orange, Bloomfield, Rahway, Somerville and other points. Country places wanted. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PORT WASHINGTON, LONG Island, a new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, with 2½ acres of land. Inquire of DAVID J. TAFF, spar yard foot of 3d-st., East River.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES, half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset depot. Apply to STEPHEN SCHENCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT, new cottage at Boiling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway, 35 minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 7.

ALL OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL estate should consult my descriptive price circular, which I mail free. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT known as the Valley Farm, about 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., containing about 200 acres choice farming land under good state of cultivation; double mansion, with spacious grounds, tastefully laid out with shade trees, lawn, &c.; farmer's cottage, large barn and stables, carriage-houses, wagon-house, tool-house, ice-house (filled), hennery, granary, cow stables, &c., &c.; large garden with choice varieties of vegetables, berries, fruits and flowers, grape arbors, &c.; orchards and fruit trees in full bearing; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm. The soil is well adapted for grazing, raising and fattening cattle, or for hay and grain. The horses, cattle, stock, farming utensils and growing crops will be sold with the place if applied for soon. Location unsurpassed for health, convenience and variety of scenery; society and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late W. H. Ranlett, situated on the Saddle River, Bergen County, N. J., about 20 miles from New-York and about one mile from Erie Railroad. The position is considered one of the most pleasant in Bergen County. The stable and outhouses are ample for all purposes; a large quantity of fruit and fancy trees of all varieties; never-failing stream of water runs through the place; the place embraces from 50 to 60 acres; the house is heated by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus. Part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage, and possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE COUNtry residence formerly occupied by Johnson Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y. The premises contain about 73 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barns, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountains and the mountain ranges to the east, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—KNOWN AS Myrtle Hill, in Mendham, Morris County, N. J., 2½ hours from the City; an elegant mansion, completely furnished, and contains all modern improvements; in a delightful grove; fine lawn, shrubbery, &c.; 108 acres of land, well cultivated and stocked; horses, carriages, wagons, &c.; immediate possession given. Inquire of JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE TRACT OF COAL land, of about 400 acres, in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. It contains the Great Baltimore and other smaller veins, with railroad facilities near at hand for shipping either to the New-York or Philadelphia markets. The property is well worthy the attention of parties desirous to purchase coal lands. For further particulars, address CHAS. M. SCHOTT, No. 319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

A GOOD FARM OF 100 ACRES, NEAR New-Brunswick, ¾ mile from depot; large farm-house, large barn, hovel, &c.; land of good quality, in high state of cultivation; large peach orchard in full bearing; 12 acres of good woodland; farm well watered and finely located; terms easy and accommodating; price $10,000. Apply to SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 37 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE country residence 25 miles from New-York, on Northern Railroad, three minutes' walk from depot; commodious dwelling and outbuildings, commanding view, large supply of fruit, with nine acres of land and more if desired. Also, one adjoining containing twenty acres. DAY FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room 4.

A FARM FOR SALE—OF FORTY ACRES, IN high state of cultivation, on the line of New-Jersey Railroad, 40 minutes from New-York; large house and barn, plenty of outbuildings; stock and crops to be sold with farm if wanted. Inquire of E. M. AYRES, No. 47 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone-house, with brown-stone hand-rails and balisters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 50th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—A fine country residence, contains about 15 acres of choice land, with a good variety of fruits; possession immediately. For particulars, inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 249 Washington-st., or of O. S. CLARK, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—SEVERAL choice corner plots, between 50th and 58th sts. and between 60th and 65th sts., and street lots between 4th and 6th avs. Also, five plots on 11th-av., (Boulevard.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR, NEW FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 72 West 49th-st.; house 21 feet 4 inches by 52, lot half the block; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. BARES, No. 89 West 49th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, part of a large house in a desirable location, at South Norwalk, Conn., within three minutes' walk of the railroad depot or steamboat, eight rooms, partly furnished, good water and garden. Price, $125 a month. Inquire of J. J. VAIL, at Continental Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY COTTAGE, HANDSOMELY furnished, to let for two months, with bath-room, garden, milch cow, horse and carriage and hired man; fifteen minutes' drive from Central Park; terms, $300 a month. Address, stating number of children, F., Box No. 2,063 Post-office.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED WILLOW COTtage at South Nyack, with or without board in the large house adjoining; private stable; boating and bathing; fine lawn and flower and vegetable garden. Inquire of CHARLES O. PHELPS, No. 1133 Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—TWO new cottages, with about half an acre of ground each, pleasantly situated near the East River, about 15 minutes' walk from the ferry at 34th-st. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. H. ROGERS, No. 80 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—Fine country residence; house with four rooms on first and seven rooms on second floors; large attic; also, large stable and carriage-house. Apply to B. F. SMALL, No. 23 South-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEW, UNFURnished house with 10 rooms, at Little Neck, L. I., with a good view of the bay, &c.; half mile from railroad which will run in July; 4½, 10 or 20 acres of good land; will rent for 4 or 8 months. Apply at 145 Duane-st.

AT IRVINGTON, N. J.—TO LET A BEAUTIful cottage, neatly furnished; eight rooms and cellar; one acre of land; stables; plenty of fruit, vegetables, &c.; one hour from New-York by railroad. For particulars, apply to JAMES NELSON, No. 438 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, AT THE SEAside, one mile south of hotels at Long Branch, N. J., a furnished cottage, ten rooms, with stable and garden. Address W. S. EATON, No. 149 Broadway, N. Y., or call between 12 and 2 P. M.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR THE SEASON, New-Brighton, S. I.; house most delightfully located; water, gas, &c.; high ground; well shaded; fine view; surroundings unsurpassed. Address Z., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—TO RENT FOR the season, a furnished cottage containing 12 rooms, situated on Lake-avenue. For particulars, address W. H. WALTON.

TO LET IN YONKERS—A FURNISHED cottage for the Summer; the house contains 10 rooms; immediate possession given. Inquire of SAML. D. ROCKWELL, Yonkers Savings Bank.

TO LET FOR THREE MONTHS—A VERY desirable furnished cottage, pleasantly located at Yonkers. Apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Real Estate Brokers, Getty House, Yonkers.

TO RENT—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A BRICK dwelling, furnished, for the season; located on Phila-st., a short distance from Broadway; price, $1,000. Address G. K. KRIGGER, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES to let, furnished or unfurnished, by the season or year. Office hours 10 to 4. STANLEY DAY, 319 4th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE IN Stratford, Conn., $100 per month. Inquire at No. 162 Greenwich-st., New-York.

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The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, POCA-HON-TAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE CONTRABANDIST, THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE and THE THREE ATHLETES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLLEEN BAWN; or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, COOL AS A CUCUMBER and THE LOAN OF A LOVER. Characters by Messrs. George Fawcet Rowe, Mrs. John Wood, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, LA PIED DU MOUTON; Or, THE SHEEP'S FOOT, cast including Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mrs. Alecia Thorne, Messrs. Fred. Woodhull, George Boundy, L. R. Benneux, J. W. Pemberton.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED: Or, THE JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by G. L. Fox and a full dramatic company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, CHARLOTTE TEMPLE; OR, THE FIRST FALSE STEP. Carolina Twins, Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MARBLE HEART. Characters by Messrs. Frank Dwight Denny, and others.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. English Comic Opera. A NIGHT IN ROME. THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—FARRAGUT'S TRIUMPH IN MOBILE BAY.

To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. BROWN offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for such reorganization of the civil service, especially as to the Post-office, Treasury and Interior Departments, as will secure appointments after proper examination, and to regulate dismissals and promotions as they are regulated in the army and navy, to the end that the patronage of these Departments may not be used as reservoirs of political power. The bill to regulate the occupation of mineral lands was passed. The bill to provide universal suffrage in the District of Columbia was postponed on account of the absence of Mr. MORRILL, Chairman of the Committee on the District. Mr. HOWE called up the Niagara Ship Canal Bill, on which discussion followed, but no action was reached. The Senate voted to insist on its amendments to the Tax Bill, and a Committee of Conference was appointed.

In the House the Missouri contested election case was decided in favor of Mr. KELSO, the present occupant. The Senate amendments to the House bill to continue in force and amend the act to establish the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up. On motion of Mr. ELIOT the amendments were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee was asked. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Tariff Bill. Mr. MORRILL addressed the House in explanation and support of the bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. PALMER, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, is making a thorough investigation of affairs in West Tennessee. He reports that the freedmen are generally well treated by their employers; that it would be something rare to find an idle negro, and that the relations between white and black are much better than at the commencement of the year. Schools and Churches are springing up everywhere for the use of the freedmen, while in some counties such a thing as vagrancy is unknown. The average pay of the colored folks, which planters cheerfully give, is $143 per year, houseroom, rations and medicine. About three-fourths of the freedmen, however, are working on shares, the contract allowing them, where they give nothing but their services, one-third of the crop.

The German singers of Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh have determined to hold their next annual festival at Erie City, on the 20th, 21st and 22d of August. The affair will be attended by the Liedertafel and Sængerbund of Buffalo, the Harmonia of Dunkirk, the Frohsinn of Pittsburgh, the Mænnerchor of Cleveland, the Quartet of Titusville, and the Corry German Singing Society, together with a large number of delegates and a few smaller clubs from a greater distance, comprising in all about three hundred singers.

The last dispatches from Oregon show that the Union Ticket is elected by decided majorities.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Police Courts yesterday, the following cases were disposed of: ADOLPH STERN, committed for trial on a charge of grand larceny by trick and device, he having confessed the fact. FRANCIS LONG was held to bail to answer the charge of felonious assault. JOHN GRIMM was remanded for examination on a charge of stealing sixteen $20 gold pieces from ANDREW BROWN. MICHAEL KELLY was held for trial without bail, on a charge of picking a lady's pocket in Broadway, being caught in the act. ROBERT ATKEN was committed for examination on a charge of obtaining goods on false pretences. NATHAN GOLDSMITH was held to bail to answer the charge of violating the law against cruelty to animals.

The Washington Market tradesmen held a meeting at No. 100 Vesey-street, yesterday morning, to consult upon the measures which may be necessary to take concerning the recent order of the Metropolitan Board of Health requiring them to take out license. Mr. ROBERT G. CORNELL, President of the Washington Market Association, occupied the chair. A committee was appointed to select a room and evening for a mass meeting of marketmen. It was unanimously resolved that no person who attended the meeting shall apply for license until after the mass meeting, which is probably to be held next week.

Argument in the case of The Mayor, Comptroller and others, vs. The Board of Health, was commenced yesterday, before Justice INGRAHAM, in the Supreme Court, Chambers. It comes up on a motion to dissolve the injunction granted some time ago against the Board, restraining them from tearing down and removing the stands, stalls, &c., in and around Washington Market. The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned. It will be resumed at 12 o'clock to day.

A spirited and enthusiastic Convention of the ministers and delegates from the various Evangelical Churches of Brooklyn, was held in the Dutch Reformed Church on the Heights last evening, Rev. Dr. HODGE presiding. A plan for the evangelization was offered, but after considerable discussion was laid over till another meeting.

It was reported, yesterday, that HENRY KNOWLTON, of No. 320 East Thirty-first-street, died of cholera on Wednesday afternoon; but the attending physician pronounces the disease cholera morbus. JOHN SLAVIN is supposed to have died of cholera, yesterday morning, at No. 224 First-avenue.

The case of the alleged fraud in the purchase of a steamer for the benefit of Gen. SANTA ANNA came up yesterday, before Justice GROVER, on a motion to discharge the defendants from an order of arrest. The decision of the Court is reserved.

The cricket game between the St. George Club, of this City, and the Philadelphia Club, of Philadelphia, was finished yesterday, the St. George winning by a score of 159 to 157, with ten wickets down.

The argument in the case of Reynolds vs. The Board of Health, &c., was not continued yesterday as was expected, owning to other engagements of the Court. It will be resumed at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Athletics played their last game in this vicinity yesterday, their opponents being the Empire Club. The score stood: Athletics, 64; Empires, 10. In their game with the Stars on Wednesday, the Athletics won by a score of 37 to 19.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, Mr. JAMES T. BRADY continued the argument on the demurrer in the case of the seven indicted liquor-dealers, taking the ground that the Excise Law is unconstitutional.

We are under obligations to Mr. D. W. PRICE, Purser of the steamer *Ariadne*, for late Galveston papers.

The Mutual and Eureka Clubs played a game of base-ball at Hoboken, yesterday, in which the Mutuals were successful by a score of 24 to 13.

Twenty-five arrests were made yesterday for alleged violations of the Excise law, and the accused were admitted to bail by the Police Magistrates to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

The Health Officer reports that there have been no deaths or admissions on board the Hospital-ship since his last report, and that there is now no cholera on board.

Gold fell off 4 ₩ cent. on the *Java's* news. Governments firm and advancing. Erie Shares active at an advance of 1@1½ ₩ cent.; other Railways firm.

Business in Produce and Merchandise yesterday was on a moderate scale. Breadstuffs opened steadily, but closed decidedly in favor of buyers, especially Corn and Oats, which were more abundant. Mess Pork was dearer. Cotton less buoyant. The Freight market was less active.

The South and the Convention.

The *World* is trying to persuade itself that the Southern States will take neither part nor lot in the Union Convention. "There is no need of the South going to the Convention," saith the *World*; "the coming battle is to be decided in the North," and so forth. From its tone upon the subject it is quite plain that our cotemporary has no liking for the Convention, while the daily return to it reveals much of the anxiety that distresses a City journal of another stripe. Indeed, on this as on many other occasions the *World* and the *Tribune* have a common end to serve, though for obvious reasons their tactics are somewhat different. One cares less for the restoration of the Union than the maintenance of the Democratic Party intact; the other exalts its suicidal crotchets above Union and everything. Both are intent upon preventing the organization of a really National Union Party.

Unfortunately for the *World*, the South long ago refused to accept its counsel or to minister to its ambition. More southern than the Southerners, it has wrought only mischief, as an influential Southern journal recently declared; for it has striven to keep alive sectional feeling, and to commit the South to a policy from which it would be the heaviest sufferer. Curiously enough, we now have Democratic newspapers from Virginia referring cordially and hopefully to the call for the Convention at the very time that the *World* is solemnly arguing that the South will have nothing to do with it!

The Richmond *Dispatch*, for example, remarks that the Convention "will be the most important event of our time, and will look more like union than anything that has happened since the war." And the Richmond *Enquirer* considers the call "liberal in its terms." And the Richmond *Examiner*—apparently anticipating the querulous dogmatism of the *World*—asserts that "the South is the party most immediately and vitally interested in the success of the movement," and that no Southern State should "hang back" from it. And the Lynchburgh *Virginian* affirms that the terms submitted as the basis of the Convention are "broad enough for every patriotic man in the country to stand upon," and—more significant than all—that the Democratic Party of the North must give up its present organization, and merge into another, if it would help the South. "Let us abandon old party names," says the Democratic *Virginian*, "and unite under a new name to fight against the common foe."

Here is evidence, then, that the *World* travels beyond its jurisdiction when it undertakes to speak for the South. For we take it that the *Dispatch* and the *Enquirer* and the *Examiner* of Richmond, and the *Virginian* of Lynchburg, are more likely to reflect Southern sentiment and to seek the Southern interest than the *World* of New-York. From the South, generally, we have, of course, yet to hear. But it is clear that in Virginia, at any rate, the movement for bringing the North and South together in friendly conference is favorably received; and we shall confess ourselves disappointed if a similar reception be not accorded to it in every Southern State.

Any other result would indeed be surprising. Excluded from Congress, the South has had no means since the war of ascertaining by direct intercourse the true aim and spirit of the North. Simply to declare its own judgment, perhaps a Southern Convention might have been equally effectual, but an absolute, unyielding declaration on either side would fail to meet the great emergency of the hour. There should be a free and frank and friendly interchange of opinion between representative men of both sections, as well to remove mutual misconceptions as to establish the necessity of mutual concessions, and the expediency of reëstablishing general harmony and confidence. From a conference held upon terms as liberal as those emanating from Washington confessedly are, and conducted in a spirit of candor and kindness, nothing but good can accrue to North or South. The South especially, let us hope, will welcome the gathering; for there can be no better opportunity of correcting misapprehensions, removing prejudices, and exhibiting the readiness of the Southern people to coöperate with the conservative men of the North.

To the Union men of the North, the opportunity will be scarcely less important. They, too, encounter prejudices and misunderstandings which impair their usefulness, and render their party organization inadequate to the existing exigencies of the country. This Convention will enable them to do much upon both points. They may convince the South that the North has reason and justice and moderation, as well as power. They may show that the war is really over, and that the Union of the States is "the Union under the Constitution which our fathers established." And they may demonstrate the willingness and ability of the Union Party to "rise above personal and sectional considerations," and its determination to promote "the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government."

The Randall Bolt.

The New-York *Tribune* of yesterday says:

> The NEW-YORK TIMES discredits itself more than it deceives its readers by seeking to create the impression that the Convention called by Messrs. RANDALL, DOOLITTLE, HENDRICKS & Co. is to be a Convention of that Union Party which elected LINCOLN, JOHNSON, FENTON, MORTON, BULLOCK, OGLESBY, FLETCHER, &c., in 1864.

There is more than the accustomed effrontery of the *Tribune* in this attempted impeachment of our party consistency. Of all Republican journals, here or elsewhere, the *Tribune* has the least claim to fidelity in this respect, and is the last that should arraign others. The *Tribune* has labored, since the session of Congress commenced, to demoralize and destroy the Republican Party. It thrust Universal Negro Suffrage forward as a dogma over and above all party organizations. It made war, without provocation, upon a Republican Administration. And after seven months of persistent and reckless disloyalty to the Republican or Union Party, it now affects a desire to preserve its organization! None know better than the *Tribune* that the Republican organization cannot exist an hour upon its Universal Negro Suffrage Platform. And yet it not only insists upon inserting that feature into our political creed, but for that offers to surrender everything else! This offer, shameless as it is, has been made and reiterated. Yes, for "Equal Suffrage," as the *Tribune* phrases it, Mr. GREELEY proclaims his readiness to give up all else, admitting the rebel States and their rebel representatives into the Union and into Congress, demanding no guarantees for the National Debt and no "civil rights" for the freedmen! If it dares, the *Tribune* will deny this to-morrow, and then we shall prove it true by producing Mr. GREELEY's unequivocal avowal of all we charge.

The "call" which disturbs the *Tribune* is broad and catholic enough to admit all who voted for LINCOLN and JOHNSON in 1864, and all such are invited to participate in a movement designed to restore Union and Fraternity among all the States and the whole people.

For the *Tribune* to rebuke a "bolt" is simply ludicrous. A journal that disregards party discipline as often as its caprices or prejudices prompt, makes itself ridiculous in assuming the tone of party class-leader. The *Tribune* in 1865 endeavored to break down the Republican organization in this State by urging the election of that collapsed apostate, ROBINSON, nominated by the Democrats for Comptroller. It "bolted" the Republican nomination for Mayor of this City, and although Mr. ROBERTS polled over 31,000 votes, the *Tribune* drew off just enough to elect a Democrat. And now, while accusing Gov. RANDALL, Senator DOOLITTLE, &c., &c., with a "Bolt," the *Tribune* is laboring to build up a Universal Negro Suffrage Organization out of the demoralized Republican Party.

Italy for the Italians.

Two great, and to some extent antagonistic, ideas have been thrown by two men into the boiling cauldron of European politics. One, the solidarity of peoples, by KOSSUTH; the other, the independent segregation of nationalities, by LOUIS NAPOLEON. The first, it is true, was wildly proclaimed in the hot days of revolutionary France by men of the stamp of MARAT, DANTON and ROBESPIERRE, when the tree of freedom and the red cap of liberty were planted in every hamlet by the victorious *sans culottes*. Yet more quietly, more logically, and, therefore, more convincingly, it was uttered by KOSSUTH. But his failure, and the general failure of all the popular revolutionary movements of his day, gave NAPOLEON great advantage for the propagation of his idea of the independent segregation of nationalities, though even he himself would shrink from its ulterior logical consequences. For it would lead to the great Sclavonic Empire, the vague dream of *Pan-Slavism*; it would consolidate all Germany into one homogeneous nation; deprive France not only of Alsace and Lorraine, but also of its commanding position as a controlling Power in Europe. But, however illusory this principle of the consolidation of nationalities may be in some of its respects, in regard to Italy there can be no doubt of its adaptedness and propriety.

"Italy for the Italians," was the war cry in 1859, which wrested Lombardy from the clutches of Austria; it was the cry of GARIBALDI two years later, which drove a Bourbon from the throne of Naples, and united the two Sicilies with the rest of the Peninsula. It kept up the agitation for the possessions of the Church, and against the anomaly of the temporal power of the Pope, and it now arms the Italians for the conquest of Venetia. Were the present European quarrel confined to the dispute between Austria and Prussia, the public opinion of mankind would almost unanimously be on the side of the Vienna Government. Unfortunately for Austria, her fixed determination to keep a foothold in Italy, and thus be a standing menace to the new Kingdom, continuously threatening its peace and very existence, finds approval among but few. We have, some weeks ago, endeavored to give what we considered to be the current of thought and argument of the statesmen of Austria in regard to this Italian question, and we confess that from a purely Austrian and dynastic stand-point they are right in their position. But the cluster of treaties, by which the map of Europe was arranged in 1815, has been picked of its choicest portions. The several independent sovereignties in Italy, existing under the protective care and influence of Austria, are no longer. The feeling of Italian unity has, with the exception of one single province, accomplished its task. It is idle for Austria to shut her eyes and pretend not to see what all the world recognizes as a fact. An Italy of twenty-seven millions of people is a State not to be despised. And though its internal affairs do not as yet present that firm cohesion of its several parts like France, the enthusiasm of the people and their exalted patriotism will surely overcome this difficulty.

It is in the interest of Austria not only to forego for once the punctiliousness of dynastic pride, but of the whole of Europe also. Austria ought to understand that she can never have peace as long as she retains a foot of Italian territory, for the Italians will always be agitating against and attacking foreign rule over what they rightfully consider their own soil and people. Moreover, keeping Venice and Lombardy in subjection has been, for half a century, a very costly experiment for Austria, and with all the money spent, and all the blood spilt, and all the expedients resorted to, it has never been more than an unsuccessful experiment.

But there are other reasons why it would be in the interest of Austria, as well as of the whole of Europe, to have "Italy for the Italians." So long as this question is unsettled, and the perpetuity of the Italian Kingdom put in constant danger by the power of Austria holding Venetia, Italy will be compelled, by the very necessities of the case, to lean upon a friendly Power, equally as strong if not stronger than herself, for aid and succor in moments of danger. That Power must naturally be France. The French have reason to be proud of their participation in creating Italy as an independent sovereign Power, and the instincts of common gratitude will always impel the Italians to look upon France as their ally and protector, so long as their ancient foe, Austria, continues in a position to harass and endanger them. In fact, France has solemnly engaged to guarantee the sovereign rights of Italy and the integrity of her present boundaries. There is no power in the globe that menaces these except Austria, and Austria only so long as she has a foothold herself in Italy. Until, therefore, the whole of Italy is gained for the Italians, VICTOR EMANUEL or his successors must lean on France, and France will always have in Italy a subservient ally. Italy once free to the Adriatic, she can safely stand alone, and France will have lost an important source of her present controlling influence in European affairs. The doctrine of the balance of power in Europe has, for long, been a cherished one among her statesmen, and is by no means without solid foundation. But by this combination of France with Italy it has been sadly disturbed. With the irritating cause continuing, with Austria's retaining possession of Venice, the French Emperor may at any time, either from Paris or Florence, embroil the continent in arms, and the present condition of things may, in a great measure, be attributed to this close connection between the two Powers. Hence, in our opinion, the whole of Italy for the Italians would be one of the surest guarantees of continental peace, and while France would retain her position as a great and leading Power, her ruler would have lost a dangerous opportunity for mischief-making.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Gen. Howard's Explanation.

We allowed Gen. HOWARD yesterday to state wherein he thinks we erred in a recent article upon the Congressional appropriation for the Freedmen's Bureau. The more important of his statements seem, however, to justify our former argument rather than to controvert it. For he explains the enormous difference between the amount originally recommended by the House Committee, and the amount finally voted by the Senate, by a reference to two circumstances: one, the passing away of certain causes of expenditure which entered into his first estimate; the other, the altered policy of the Government in regard to the Bureau, and the consequent reduction of expenditures to "the real necessities of the organization."

By admitting that the eleven millions and a half asked for in the first instance were predicated upon another basis than "the real necessities" of the case, the propriety of opposition to the contemplated appropriation is amply vindicated. The fact is proof positive that the vast amount proposed was called for, not by "real necessities," but to sustain the plans of those who would have converted the Bureau into a permanent eleemosynary organization, demoralizing and pauperizing the negroes, and creating facilities for corruption and a most dangerous partisan influence in the South. Otherwise, how would the reduction from eleven and a half millions to six and a half millions have been practicable? If the smaller amount will suffice for "the real necessities of the organization"—and we have Gen. HOWARD's word that it will—the five millions, representing the extent of the reduction, would have been available for unnecessary expenditures, the precise nature of which we will not now attempt to characterize.

Upon another point Gen. HOWARD makes a remark which we commend to the attention of those who are everlastingly asserting the necessity for the Bureau as a means of protecting the freedmen from cruelty and wrong. It is evident that the original estimate proceeded upon this idea, the unsoundness of which is now conceded by the Commissioner. The State authorities have in some cases provided "arrangements for caring for the sick, old and infirm"—so showing the Bureau to be no longer indispensable in this regard; and educational advantages have also been "secured without a direct outlay of money"—a result clearly implying effective local sympathy and succor. As these forms of local help for the freedmen increase, the need for the Bureau's operations diminishes. And hence the wisdom of the policy that would circumscribe these operations within the narrowest possible limit, and gradually prepare for their cessation. Gen. HOWARD's statements establish the feasibility of such a course, and its desirableness none will dispute who is really anxious for the speedy and peaceful reorganization of Southern society and industry. By way of corroboration, we might reproduce extracts from the official correspondence of the Bureau, as published in the columns of the Washington *Chronicle* of Tuesday. One of the writers represents the feeling on the part of the planters in Arkansas as kind and friendly to the negroes, and another dwells upon the encouraging progress which the negroes have made in Maryland. And these testimonies might be multiplied indefinitely. From which the conclusion is inevitable, that no just reason exists for any lengthened continuance of the Bureau's operations, and that its expenditures should be yet further reduced, as may from time to time be found practicable. If, between December and June, an appropriation may be safely reduced from $11,500,000 to $6,500,000, what may it not be brought down to between June, 1866, and June, 1867? The question is pertinent in view of Gen. HOWARD's letter. And the answer will doubtless be satisfactory to the tax-payers if, in the future administration of the Bureau, only "real necessities" be taken into the account.

Gen. HOWARD has misunderstood our observations touching the management of the Bureau, as it has been and as it should be. His own zeal, ability and fairness as the head of the Bureau may not be open to animadversion. But the misconduct of divers agents and sub-agents, and the incompetence of others, are so clearly proven, that it is painful to find an officer of Gen. HOWARD's high character attempting to defend them. Among all but the blindest partisans there is a strong impression as to the expediency of a radical change in the management. All we have done upon this branch of the subject has been to urge the prompt adoption of Gen. GRANT's recommendation, fortified as it has been by the later inquiries of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON.

The French Emperor on the Situation in Europe.

The full text of the Emperor NAPOLEON's letter to M. DE L'HUYS, and which appeared in our issue of yesterday, upon the present belligerent attitude of three European Powers, enables us to form a clear estimate of what he intends and of how he wishes his intentions to be interpreted by the world. It is a noteworthy fact that the Emperor always makes a point of seeking, before entering upon any large design, to justify his course by an elaborate explanatory appeal to public opinion. And as he undoubtedly holds the reins of power in Europe, and is perfectly *au fait* with every secret motive and aspiration of the various nations, his words, when he does speak distinctly, are prophetic in their significance, whether we accept them as sincere, or to be read—like dreams—by the rule of contraries.

The letter states that the present conflict has three causes—the desire of Prussia for a more defined geographical position, and of Germany for a political reconstitution, and the *necessity* for Italy to assure its national independence. The Emperor is very candid as to what, in his opinion, these objects would necessarily and properly involve. For Prussia *he* desires a greater homogeneity and strength in the North. He does not wish to detract from the importance of Austria, *but* he would have been glad to see Austria cede Venice to Italy for an adequate compensation, and, with a sarcastic reminder to Austria, he adds, "for she (Austria), in concert with Prussia, and making no account of the treaty of 1852, made war upon Denmark in the name of German nationality; and it appeared to me just that she should recognize the same principle in Italy by completing the independence of the peninsula."

The Emperor thinks, or says he thinks, that France will not be obliged to draw the sword to make her voice heard. But his explicit declaration that whatever may be the results of the war none of the questions in which France is interested are to be settled without the concurrence of France does not sound like an intention that his neutral attitude shall be long preserved. That the contesting Powers have assured him that they will seek his concurrence in such settlement means simply, as it appears to us, that if the loss or gain of territory by them be not in accordance with that of which he would have been "glad" in the event of a successful conference he will, by force of arms, make it so if possible.

The acquisition toward which France aims is not even left in the dark. If the equilibrium of Europe be disturbed, then France will seek the extension of her frontiers, and only then in case the map of Europe is modified for the exclusive benefit of a great Power—what Power he does not say, but the modification which would give the Elbe harbors to Prussia and Venice to Italy, are the benefits for which he is to be paid. In short, the objects of the contest, and the negotiations by which it has been precipitated, become unmistakably clear. The Emperor's letter contains the programme, and now we learn that the performance has actually commenced.

New Plan for Securing Peace on the Plains.

At a conference lately held with certain Northwestern tribes of Indians to form new treaties of peace, an Indian statesman suggested a plan for permanently securing safety against the savages of the Plains, which is more sensible than anything that has thus far been propounded by white statesmen. To secure and maintain peace in one locality where there have been hostilities it was proposed that the Government authorize the organization of not less than 160 reliable men from the Indian tribes represented at the conference, to be paid a reasonable compensation for themselves and horses, and their families provided with a limited supply of provisions; these men to be placed under the direction and control of officers in whom they can confide, and those officers to be under the direction of the Indian Bureau. The tribes were willing to pledge their faith and interests that from and after the formation of such an organization no depredations should be committed by savages upon that part of the frontier guarded by this force; that the mails and all trains passing westward from the white settlements should pass unmolested, and that all authorized commerce should be protected from Indian hostility. They proposed, in fact, the establishment of an Indian Police for the Plains, which should patrol the country and prevent depredations upon the whites by lawless Indians. It seems to us that this is a most excellent plan, and is capable of having a very wide application on our vast Western frontier. If found feasible and effective in this one locality, it might be extended Southward till it embraced the entire line to Mexico. Such tribes as the Cherokees and Choctaws would furnish us some excellent men for this sort of work. The plan, too, would be far less expensive than our present one, which is exceedingly costly, and moreover, fails very frequently to furnish security to travel and commerce over the great Plains. In a recent letter of Gen. GRANT upon the Army Bill, explaining the necessity and uses of troops hereafter in this country, he spoke of their employment in protecting overland emigrants and overland trade from the assaults of Western savages as the most important; and referred to the large number that would be required for this service. The large force now west of the Missouri River shows the correctness of GRANT's statements; but if the idea of an Indian statesman be a feasible one, we will be able to reduce our permanent army by ten or twenty thousand men. An objection which will be urged by some Western people will be founded on the alleged untrustworthiness of all Indians. That is a question for those who know best. We believe, however, that our Government, by dealing justly with them, and holding out inducements to attract them to its service, can secure from them faithfulness and devotion as true as has always been derived by the British Government from the large numbers of Indians under its rule on this continent.

ENLARGING THE BOUNDARIES OF FRANCE.—The repeated declarations in the letter of the Emperor NAPOLEON that he rejects all idea of territorial aggrandizement for France, if not suspicious in themselves, are rendered more than suspicious by the manner of their statement and by the conditions with which they are coupled. Firstly, if the Conference had been held France was to pronounce explicitly against the idea of her own enlargement "*as long as* the equilibrium of Europe continued undisturbed." Again, in such case France "could not think" of extending her frontiers, "*unless the map of Europe should happen to be modified* to the exclusive profit of some great Power, and *unless the conterminous provinces demanded* by their votes, freely expressed, this annexation to France." Further on, the Emperor speaks of the "geographical situation of Prussia being badly defined," (did he refer to her Rhenish or her Baltic frontier?) and he throws out other hints, such as the desires of "peoples" as well as sovereigns in the matter. He speaks most of the interests of France, and repeats the assurance he has received that "none of the questions which affect her share be settled *without her assent*." The frequency and variety of the ways in which the Emperor makes allusion, direct or indirect, to the question of boundaries, shows clearly how intently his mind is fixed on the subject.

One of the Parisian writers at least has spoken of the conditions which the Emperor associates with his "rejection of the idea of territorial aggrandizement" for France, and has shown that if the Emperor is only to be limited by these conditions he will not likely be long limited. Says EMILE DE GIRARDIN:

> "If Prussia is victorious and she incorporates the Duchies of the Elbe, which would open to her access to two seas—the North and the Baltic—put into communication by a canal, would not the European equilibrium, such as it now exists, be broken? would not the map of Europe be modified to the exclusive profit of Prussia? If Italy is victorious and she completes her Kingdom by the possession of Venetia, would not that derange the European balance? Would not the map of Europe be modified to the exclusive profit of Italy? If Austria is victorious and she retakes from Prussia Silesia without giving Venetia to Italy, would not that destroy the equilibrium? Would not the map of Europe be modified to the exclusive profit of Austria?"

The German papers also are discussing the territorial eventualities of the future. The Cologne *Gazette* warns the German people that "in the event of either Prussia or Austria appropriating new territory, France would then annex, by means of universal suffrage, contiguous German Provinces;" and it speaks of the plainness with which the Emperor NAPOLEON intimates that he "desires a little slice of Prussia." We do not doubt that before the war is closed he will find opportunity to "rectify the boundaries" of both Prussia and France, in one direction.

MILK.—We hear that milk is sold in some parts of this City at 8 cents a quart. The public in general may as well be made aware of the fact, and the "condensed" men may as well make a note also.

Amusements.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.—To-night Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, the composer of the "Doctor of Alcantara" and "A Night in Rome," takes his first benefit. The operas we have named will be played, and no better entertainment could be offered to the public. Melody, sentiment and musicianly skill are exhibited in every bar of these works; and on this opportunity of paying a compliment to a composer, we trust that these rather important points may be duly remembered by the public. In a few weeks Mr. EICHBERG has climbed into the highest place, and he is fortunate in having no one to dispute his position there.

ENGLISH OPERA MATINEE.—In addition to the regular performances at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, the English opera troupe will give a matinée on Saturday, the attractions being the new opera and the last act of the "Doctor."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 28.

PORTLAND AS A SITE FOR IRON-CLADS.

The Board constituted by the order of the Secretary of the Navy to examine a site at or near Portland, Me., for a fresh-water basin for iron-clad vessels of the navy, and to ascertain the advantages and cost of said site, have made a report on the subject. They visited the place and made all the requisite examinations, and say after a length of time occupied in the construction and large expenditure of money, the result would be simply the possession of a fresh water-basin, to be supplied with water from a company. It would be frozen over with ice eighteen inches and more thick at least five months in the year. It would also be within reach from the sea of rifle projectiles in use at the present day, and removed from a navy-yard where established facilities exist for repairing, equipping and fitting out vessels when required in an emergency. The Board, for reasons given, consider it proper to express the hope that some other place may be found not far from a navy-yard where abundance of fresh water can be commanded, without resorting to such expensive structures, and the position of which shall not only be within speedy reach of our great coal fields. Numerous iron mills, shell-works and various naval supplies required, but also so far removed from sea as to secure it from the possibility of being reached by hostile shot. The report is signed by MELANCTHON SMITH, Captain, U. S. N.; B. S. ALEXANDER, Major of Engineers, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., and Q. W. KING, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN VIRGINIA.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. D. SEWELL, Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Virginia, has just completed a tour of Inspection in that State, and in his report to the Bureau speaks highly of the conduct of Col. BROWN, formerly Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, for Virginia. He recommends the consolidation of the sub-districts, and a reduction of the agents of the Bureau to one-third of the present number. He states that the issue of rations is steadily decreasing, and will be less after the crops come in. The largest issues are made at Richmond, Petersburgh, Hampton and Norfolk, where there are great numbers of contrabands. He recommends that they be sent back into the country, where the demand for labor is much beyond the supply.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Official news from El Paso has been received by Mr. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, up to the 1st inst. The defeat of the French at Hermosillo, Sonora, is fully confirmed. President JUAREZ has given a new organization to the Western army. The Western Military Division will embrace the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Piasco, Lolima and Bassa California. The successful Gen. CORONA has been appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The following is a letter from Gen. ESCABADO to Señor ROMERO:

> SINARRA, May 27, 1866.
>
> The grand campaign of Gen. DOUAY against the frontier has now terminated, and without producing any result for the Imperialist cause, except the thorough arousing of the people, by reason of the unlimited robberies that have been committed under the name of fines, and the barbarous executions that have taken place under the orders of the bandit DUPIN. Gen. IMAGNEZ commenced his retreat in haste, taking the road most difficult for his trains, on learning of the approach of my forces. He has lost severely by desertions and in the various encounters with part of my force. There is great demoralization in his ranks, while on my side, I am happy to say, the confidence and enthusiasm increases daily. I have already received some arms that I had contracted for, and shall soon received a further supply, so that I shall soon be in a condition to make an effective movement. I send to you herewith some very important French correspondence, which I have intercepted, showing the difficult situation they are in. The news from the interior is excellent. Everywhere the people are rising.
>
> Your friend and servant, M. ESCABADO.

COMMENCEMENTS.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises Proper—The Degrees—Laying the Corner-Stone of an Observatory.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Wednesday, June 27, 1866.

The exercises of the Commencement Day drew a large number of graduates and a great many friends of the College together. This cultivation of enlightened social feelings is one of the great benefits secured by these annual literary festivals. Here the strained mind unbends itself, and in the communion of kindred spirits whose minds were fashioned in the same mould, they renew the memory and pleasures of former years, the associations of old companions, and transport themselves, for the time, back to the familiar scenes of the past. In this renewal of former life they forget the troubles and vexations of the present, and are thus fitted and nerved for future encounters with the difficulties and labors which lie in their path. Thus these gatherings benefit the individual. They also keep up an *esprit du corps* among the educated classes. The greatest advantage from them, perhaps, results from keeping bright the chain of affection which binds the Alumnus to his Alma Mater, and thus calls out the interest of the educated classes in educational institutions, and prepares them to exercise over them a fostering and sustaining care. Alumni will find their pleasure and benefit in making these annual pilgrimages to the shrine of Alma Mater. Many of the graduates of Nassau Hall seemed of our mind as they gathered in the grateful shade of the classic grove and formed the Academic procession. Arrived at the Church, the Trustees, Faculty and Graduating Class occupied the stage. The distinguished strangers formed nearly the same group as yesterday, the absence of the Governor being the most notable change.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the President, Rev. Dr. JOHN MCCLEAN. After this, the orators of the Graduating Class pronounced the usual orations in the following order, viz.:

John K. Cowen, Ohio—Latin Salutatory.
John S. Sherrill, N. Y.—English Salutatory.
Robert Harrison, Conn.—Classical Oration.
John B. McPherson, Penn.—Philosophical Oration.
William Morsell, Md.—Philosophical Oration.
Robert C. Dalzell, W. Va.—Physical Oration.
R. W. Butterfield, N. J.—Physical Oration.
John C. Paulison, N. J.—Every Man his own Monument.
J. Hall McIlvaine, N. J.—The Progress of an Idea.
J. Beatty Howell, N. J.—Leading Spirits.
S. W. Lomax, Va.—Life.
George A. Hood, N. J.—Ancient Africa.
William Hull Wickham, N. Y.—Pursuit of Pleasure.
J. Sylvanus Blair, Penn.—Principles, not Men.
H. Melville Gurley, D. C.—The Language of the Stars.
David B. Hunt, N. J.—Men for the Times.
Henry W. Elmer, N. J.—Perfect Liberty.
Edward W. Fithian, N. J.—Wanted.
Macomb K. Elmer, N. J.—The Power of Circumstances.
Spencer Trask, N. Y.—Onward.
George M. Davis, N. J.—"At Eaton Waterloo was Won."
Andrew H. Parker, Penn.—The Influence of the Beautiful.
Robert S. M. Wherry, Penn.—Man.
Edward W. Haines, N. J.—The Influence of Praise.
R. M. J. Smith, N. J.—Moderation of Views.
Ninian B. Remick, D. C.—God in History.
S. T. Lewis, D. C.—Demigods.
John A. Blair, N. J.—Basis of Suffrage.
Henry J. Owen, India—Fidelity.

The speeches were limited to six minutes, which rendered the exercises far from tedious, although there were so large a number of speakers. An hour's recess was also taken in the midst of the exercises, which gave opportunity for rest and refreshment. The Academic degrees were conferred as follows, viz.: The degree of A. B. upon the fifty-two members of the graduating class, and three others.

The following persons received the degree of A. M. in course, viz.:

John Smith Backus,
Theodore Alling Baldwin,
Christopher Augustus Bergen,
William Voorhees Bergen,
Augustus C. Canfield,
Francis Barber Chetwood, Jr.,
Rensselaer Williams Dayton,
James Shepard Dennis,
Francis Dubois, Jr.,
Daniel Requa Foster,
John F. Freeman,
R. Townley Haines, Jr.,
Henry Rodney Hall,
Thomas Hanlon,
Samuel Augustus Hoyt,
Charles Elvin Hendrickson,
Samuel Baird Huey,
Huntingdon H. Jackson,
Jas. B. Fredenburg,
Robert [illegible] Westcott,
George B. Toney,
Augustus Zabriskie,
Peter Zahner,
Webster Lindsley.
Wm. Henry Littell,
Matthew Bonsale Lowrie,
Algernon Marcellus,
James Shaw McCoy,
Jasper Scudder McIlvaine,
Walter Smith Nichols,
Nelson D. Parkhurst,
John W. Patton,
Charles H. Potter,
Wm. Elmer Potter,
Peter B. Runyon,
Sylvanus Sayre,
George W. Sheldon,
Wm. P. Smalley,
Hugh Smythe,
Abraham H. Strickler,
Henry W. Swimmerton,
Benjamin Thompson,
Lawrence Trumbull,
Robert S. Van Cleve,
Theodore S. Van Dyers,
W. M. Orem,
Ed. R. Gale, M. D.
Thos. J. McCaig,
George F. Abbay,
E. Baynarde Seabrook,
J. Howard King, M. D.

The following Honorary Degrees were conferred, viz.:

A. B.

Matthew W. McLean, of Canada West.

A. M.

Jas. B. T. Tupper, of Williams College.
Robt. McCartey, Esq., New-York City.
Hon. Joseph Bedle, Jersey City, N. J.
Wm. Pierson, Jr., M. D., Orange, N. J.
Jas. H. Parks, Pemberton, N. J.
Hon. J. L. Donnelly, Minnesota.
Augustus A. Bloomberg, Princeton, N. J.
Albert W. Raub, Professor Normal School, Penn.
Alex. M. Dougherty, M. D., Newark, N. J.
Hon. Ed. McPherson, Clerk U. S. Representatives.

PH. D.

Prof. Montgomery Johns, Maryland.
Rev. Frederick Knighton, New-Jersey.
Rev. Henry C. Cameron, Prof. College of N. J.
Rev. Charles A. Aiken, Prof. College of N. J.
Rev. John W. Sterling, Prof. University of Wisconsin.

D. D.

Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, New-York City.
Rev. James Black, Professor in Washington and Jefferson Colleges.
Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Brooklyn, L. I.
Rev. E. R. Beadle, Philadelphia, Penn.
Rev. John Nelson, Glasgow, Scotland.
Rev. Andrew King, Halifax.

LL.D.

Courtlandt Parker, Newark, N. J.
Ormond Beattie, Professor, Centre College, Ky.

Medals for excellence in speaking were awarded to the following Junior Orators, viz.: Wm. Frame, of New-Jersey; J. G. Lowrie, of Indiana; S. M. Murphey, of Delaware; Charles B. Ogilvie, of Iowa.

The valedictory oration was pronounced by Mr. OTTO BERGNER, of California. The closing prayer, with the benediction, were made by Rev. CHARLES HODGE, D. D.

In a few moments after the audience reassembled to hear an address delivered by STEPHEN ALEXANDER, Professor of Natural Sciences, upon the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of an observatory. The address was excellent and brief. The Trustees and Alumni then marched in procession to the ground near the railroad depot, which has been purchased as the site of an observatory. Here the corner-stone was laid by Gen. N. NORRIS HALSTED, of Newark, N. J., according to the forms of the Masonic ceremonial.

This gentleman has generously given $10,000 for the erection of the observatory, and we heard it hinted that, having put his hand to the plow, he was not the man to look back, he would see the observatory *through in good style* if it cost $20,000. Arrangements are already making to place one of the largest sized telescopes in the building. The Trustees and Alumni dined together in Mercer Hall. It being the fiftieth year of Dr. MCLEAN's Alumniate he made a short address, followed by Gov. HAINES, Rev. Mr. DURYEA and others. Thus closed one of the most pleasant commencements Nassau Hall has ever enjoyed.

The following is the Necrological Record of the College for the year ending June 20, 1866:

Class 1794—William Belford Ewing, New-Jersey, aged 90.
Class 1803—Sam. Hepburn, Pennsylvania, aged 83.
Class 1804—Geo. Chambers, Pennsylvania, aged 81.
Class 1804—Jacob Kirkpatrick, New-Jersey, aged 81.
Class 1807—Charles Edwin Pierson, New-Jersey, aged 78.
Class 1808—Elijah Slack, Pennsylvania, aged 82.
Class 1810—Matthias O. Halsted, New-Jersey, aged 73.
Class 1825—Thomas Ross, Pennsylvania.
Class 1828—George Houston Brown, New-Jersey, aged 56.
Class 1828—John Oswald Thompson, Pennsylvania, aged 56.
Class 1830—Evert Marsh Topping, New-Jersey, aged 54.
Class 1839—Jesse Edwards, New-York.
Class 1841—George Musgrave Giger, Pennsylvania, aged 44.
Class 1856—James Thomas R. Spence, Maryland, aged 30.
Class 1858—Sterling M. Galt, Maryland, aged 27.
Class 1859—Samuel Hepburn Pollock, Pennsylvania, aged 27.
Class 1860—Alexander Strain, New-York, aged 28.
Class 1861—Baxil F. Gordon, Maryland, aged 26.
Class 1861—Henry A. Stinnecke, Maryland.
Class 1861—John Wylie, New-York, aged 24.
Class 1865—James Robbins Schanck, New-Jersey, aged 23.

YALE COLLEGE.

The De Forest Gold Medal—Promenade Concert—"Wooden Spoon" Exhibition—The Advent of Presentation Day—The Class of '66.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

Presentation Week, notwithstanding its proverbial gaiety, its amusements and the varied pleasures it affords to the witnesses of its festivities, has a decided undercurrent of sadness, for it marks the departure of a class; it marks the advent into the great battle of life of a new band of recruits; it marks the separation from one another of those who have daily, almost hourly, met in the College chapel, in the recitation rooms and everywhere, on terms of the closest friendship, and yet who are now to sunder the ties thus formed, and go forth in different paths to the consummation of their chosen tasks. To-morrow the Class of '66 bids farewell to its *alma mater*, and with planting of the ivy, class histories, poem, oration, smoking of the pipe of peace, presentation to the President, &c., they separate, to meet again, as a class but once, on Commencement Day.

Another letter from me to-morrow will chronicle the events of "Presentation Day," but now I wish to describe the presentation of the "wooden spoon," an annual celebration in Yale, and which derives additional interest from its being a peculiar feature of that institution, and taking place in no other college. It is simply the presentation to the most popular man, by his classmates, of a magnificent wooden spoon, beautifully chased and engraved, and costing in the neighborhood of $150. The nine most popular and influential men in the class form the "*cochlaureati*," whose duties are to act principally as a committee of arrangements.

On Monday afternoon occurred the speaking for the De Forest gold medal, of the value of $100, to be awarded to "that member of the senior class who shall write and pronounce an English oration in the best manner." The speaking commenced at 3 P. M. in the College chapel, which was well filled, considering the intense heat of the day, with many of New-Haven's brightest and fairest ladies. The speakers were six in number, all of whom are required to have been successful competitors for the Townsend premiums. The successful candidate was Edward Y. Hincks, of Bridgeport, Conn. The following competed for this, the highest honor the College can bestow: Levi C. Wade, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Hamilton Cole, New-York; Edward Y. Hincks, Bridgeport, Conn.; W. G. Bussey, Utica, N. Y.; John M. Hall, Willimantic, Conn.; Lovell Hall, East Hampton, Conn. The first, third, fourth and sixth were on the subject of "The Executive in the National Government;" the second on "Roman Life at the Fall of the Republic;" and the fifth was a masterly effort on the "Political Life of John C. Calhoun." Monday night occurred the "Spoon Promenade Concert." The music was by Helmsmuller's Band, led by Landers. All such concerts are so much alike that it would be tedious to describe them. Beauty was present, attired in her most enchanting garments, and dancing was kept up until the small hours of the morning. Music Hall was crowded and the whole affair reflects infinite credit on the gallant *cochlaureati* who had the matter in charge. The *belles* of the evening, both in dress and personal charms, were Misses T-wbr-dge I-g-rs-ll, G-dy-r, S-nf-rd, Gr-ves, C-sta.

Promenade being over, Tuesday evening at length came, with the presentation of the Wooden Spoon. When I say that with the thermometer at 88, a poorly-ventilated hall was literally packed with the very *élite* of the city and hosts of strangers, who patiently sat for three hours listening to entirely too long a programme, with intervals between each piece twice as long as the pieces themselves, your readers will appreciate, perhaps, the interest that attaches itself to a *custom* of this nature. Our task, however, being to chronicle rather than criticise, I give you the following programme:

1. Music.........Helmsmuller's 22d Regiment Band
2. Opening Load—The Peacock.
3. Music.
4. Latin Salutatory..................C. H. Goodman
5. Music.
6. Colloquy—Macbeth *à la* Biennial.
7. College Songs.
8. Soliloquies—1. Babes in the Wood; 2. Our Mutual Friend.
9. Music.
10. Wooden Spoon Song.
11. Philosophical Oration—The Idiorepulsiveness of Capillaceous Substances, if Electrolysized by Catenarial and Grindstonical Agencies..B. Allen
12. Music.
14. Oration—"Hazing"..................A. D. Bissell.
15. Song.
16. Music.
17. Presentation of Spoon by...........Beverly Allen.
18. Reception.........James M. Allen, St. Louis, Mo.

All these performances were mostly parodies on some features of College life, and were evidently keenly appreciated by the audience. The following are the names of the *cochlaureati*: Geo. A. Adee, Beverly Allen, J. M. Allen, A. D. Bissell, C. H. Goodman, U. P. Hulse, E. S. Reynolds, G. P. Sheldon, E. F. Stoddard. H. W. B.

Presentation Day—Farewell of the Class of '66—Exercises on the College Green—Oration and Poem—Alumni—Class Statistics—Sophomore Boat Race.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

New-Haven, Wednesday, June 27, 1866.

Hotter, still hotter! How pleasant with the thermometer among the 80's in reality, but to judge from personal feeling about 212°, to sit for hour after hour in the broiling sun, without fan or sun-shade, or a lady friend to talk to and listen to jokes you do not understand and allusions incomprehensible, and hear the joyous peals of laughter from those personally interested. However, the occasion comes but once a year. This day then is Presentation Day, and previous to detailing its varied exercises, let me briefly quote from the Yale *Courant* a few statistics relative to the class of '66. There have been connected with the class in all 156 men. There were 121 in the Freshman catalogue. Twenty-four at various times have left, until at graduation '66 numbers but 95 men. During Junior and Senior years, New-York has had a larger number of members than any other State. The average age of the class is 22 years, 3 months and 26 days. The Nestor or *pater* of the class (A. B. Fuller,) is aged 28 years, 1 month and 20 days, while the infant (C. P. Biddle) is but 18 years, 11 months and 6 days. The tallest man (J. K. Creevey) is 6 feet 2½ inches in his stockings; the shortest (D. C. Chapman) is hardly 5 feet 1½ inches. The class has lost but one man by death during the whole four years. The class has furnished eleven men to the war. The professions which the members of the class intend following are about as follows:

Law, 29; business, 11; ministry, 20; undecided, 18; fruit grower, 1; editor, 2; medicine, 11; gentlemen, 2; engineer, 1.

I send the following matrimonial statistics:

Engaged	18
Now under breach of promise	5
Will not marry till the Governor is willing	10
Will not marry till he can support a wife	1
Will not marry till their wives will support them	22
Like children, but refuse to marry in any case	9
Wedded to their pipes and slippers	25

So much for the statistics. Let me add a word—that for personal gentlemanliness, the class of '66 has been excelled by few. Courteous and willing, polite and obliging, has your correspondent ever found them toward himself and others. The exercises of Presentation Day commenced in the chapel at 10:30 A. M., which was well filled by an attractive and evidently appreciative audience. First, the President delivered to the class a Latin address; then the class poet, James Brand, of Saco, Maine, delivered a very fine poem; then followed the class oration, by George Chandler Holt, of Pomfret, Conn., which was a most splendid piece of oratory. Said an old *Alumnus* to me, "That is the finest address ever delivered in Yale College." It was really splendidly written, and the address to the class was very affecting. The exercises in the chapel closed with a Parting Ode, by C. C. Canfield, of Seymour. At 3 o'clock P. M. the exercises on the College Green began by music, smoking of the pipe of peace, and then came the class histories. The historians were H. B. Barnes, T. A. Lord and A. C. Walworth. They were replete with class jokes and hits at the departed. After these all joined hands and shook them heartily, and then, suddenly dropping them, the class circle was severed. An affecting farewell followed, and the class ivy was planted during a drenching rain. Thus the class of 1866 says farewell to Yale. May their path be easy and their burdens light, is the fervent wish of the writer.

Vigorous and energetic training for the University race, July 27, commences to-morrow. I saw among the *Alumni*, present to-day, the faces of Scranton and Bacon of last year's crew. The Sophmores of Harvard have "backed out" of the race which was to have taken place at the same time with the University. The Yale Sophmores, who were confident of success, naturally feel indignant at such an evidence of bad faith.

The editors of the Yale *Courant*, a college weekly, are C. C. Chatfield, *Alumni* editor and publisher, J. G. Flanders, W. H. Bishop, R. E. De Forest, class of '67.

July 24 and 25, examination of candidates for admission; July 26, anniversary of the Society of the *Alumni*, also of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; July 27, commencement. H. W. B.

Long Island College Hospital.

The graduating class of the Long Island College Hospital last evening received their diplomas at the Brooklyn Athenæum, in the presence of a large and elegant assembly. The following was the order of exercises.

Overture, Cheval de Bronze—Auber.
March, Athalia—Mendelssohn.
1. Prayer, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.
Selections from Crispino e la Comare—Ricci.
2. Conferring of Degrees by T. L. Mason, M. D., President of the Faculty.
Five o'clock, galop—Lander.
3. Address.
Selections, L'Africaine—Meyerbeer.
4. Address by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D.
Duetto, Rigoletto—Verdi.
5. Valedictory by J. C. Goodrige, Jr., M. D., of the graduating class.
Selections, Ballo Maschera—Verdi.
Benediction.
Mabel Waltz—Godfrey.

Helmsmuller's Germania band furnished the music for the occasion, rendering the various pieces in a most agreeable manner. After the prayer, William H. Dudley, Registrar of the College, came forward, and addressing the President, T. L. Mason, M. D., said: The gentlemen of the graduating class having sustained a satisfactory examination in the various branches of medical science before the Council and Faculty of this College, written an approved Thesis, and completed their term of study according to the laws of this State, I present them to you, Sir, as President of this College, to confer on them the degree of Doctor of Medicine, according to the authority given you by the Board of Regents.

Dr. Mason then addressed the class briefly in Latin, after which he gave to each his diploma, all of them having previously subscribed to the "Hippocratic oath." The other exercises were in accordance with the above programme.

The number of medical students in attendance upon the course of lectures just closed at the Long Island College Hospital was 100, representing eighteen States of the Union. The College at the present time is in a flourishing condition, being entirely out of debt, owning the property on which it is located, and having expended upward of $40,000 during the past year in improvements. It was established in 1858, and combined both college and hospital. It receives medical and surgical cases within its walls, and the students are afforded every opportunity for putting in practice the knowledge they acquire. A portion of the Institution is set aside for lying-in wards, where patients are treated during the period of their sickness. There is also connected with the College an "Out-Door Department," and of these such as are unable to attend at the College are assigned to advanced students for treatment, under the directions of the professors. Upwards of 10,000 patients are thus treated gratuitously every year, affording careful students an ample field for learning their profession. They also have admission to the Brooklyn City Hospital, Kings County Hospital, Kings County Lunatic Asylum, the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary, and all the City Dispensaries. The fees for a full course of lectures are $130. The College is located on Henry-street, between Pacific and Amity streets, embracing in its buildings and surroundings sixteen lots. Its corps of Professors embraces some names of celebrity, and all have been selected with an eye to their peculiar fitness for the several positions they hold. This Institute claims to have inaugurated in this country the union of a hospital and a medical school. The students pass directly from the lecture-room to the hospital wards without loss of time, and are enabled to observe the several phases of disease or surgery as they occur. The lecturer on "Practical Medicine" and "Pathology" are illustrated by actual cases of the disease treated of by the lectures. The following are the names of the officers of the college:

Regents—Joseph Ripley, Esq., President; Wm. J. Osborne, Esq., Secretary.

Collegiate Committee—Thomas H. Rodman, Esq., Hon. Jesse C. Smith.

Council—T. L. Mason, M. D., President; Wm. H. Dudley, M. D., Registrar; C. L. Mitchell, M. D.; J. H. Henry, M. D.

Faculty of the College—Austin Flint, M. D., Professor of Practical Medicine and Pathology; Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., Professor of Military Surgery, Hygiene, Fractures and Dislocations; Joseph C. Hutchinson, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy; Dewitt C. Enos, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy; Edwin N. Chapman, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Midwifery; Austin Flint, Jr., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy; Darwin G. Eaton, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Wm. Gilfillan, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica; Geo. K. Smith, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; Robert Newman, M. D., Prosector to Professor of Surgery; O. H. Sparrow, M. D., Assistant to Professor of Medicine and Pathology.

Faculty of the Hospital.—Physicians—E. N. Chapman, M. D.; A. Hallett, M. D. Surgeons—D. A. Dodge, M. D.; Wm. Gilfillan, M. D.; J. H. Hobart Burge, M. D.

Adjuncts—J. M. Allen, M. D.; J. P. Colgan, M. D.; A. Skeene, M. D.

Pharmaceutists—Heydenreich, Brothers.

The following are the names of the graduating class who received diplomas last evening: John C. Gooderidge, Jr., A. B., New-York; J. L. H. Elmendorf, A. M., New-York; James Watt, Jr., New-York; C. W. Buvinger, Ohio; Elisha Porter, North Carolina; John Adams, Ohio; A. J. Laubeck, Pennsylvania; Bennet J. Bristol, A. B., Missouri; Ulysses S. Huyatt, Pennsylvania; Luther M. Gilbert, Connecticut; Geo. A. Tye, Canada; W. F. Barclay, Pennsylvania; S. J. Henderson, Canada; Eugene Beach, New-York; Jas. C. Martin, Illinois; Lewis D. Mason, New-York; L. R. Metzgar, Pennsylvania; Henry T. Antis, New-York; Wm. H. Sandborn, New-York; J. G. Pinkham, A.M., Maine; Charles W. Peck, Vermont; Hermann Schafer, Louisiana; Geo. F. Lewis, New-York; Samuel Y. Thompson, Pennsylvania; J. W. Corbitt, Wisconsin; G. B. Sherwood, Vermont; Frank A. Dubois, Ohio; G. C. Braithwaite, Michigan; Robt. Robinson, Pennsylvania; R. Hovey Chittenden, Illinois; Charles P. Becker, New-York; E. W. McAllister, Indiana; A. C. Valentine, A. B., New-York; W. B. Jones, Indiana; Wm. W. Evans, Maryland; Philip B. Collier, New-York; Geo. W. Griffiths, Kentucky; Thos. Rowe, New-York; J. T. McKinistry, Florida; A. W. Shepard, New-Hampshire; T. M. Healy, Maryland; Eugene Jehl, New-York; R. B. Smith, New-York; Martin H. Blynn, New-York; G. E. Sassdorf, Virginia; Lucien Wood, New-York; Reuben Smith, Pennsylvania; B. B. Prescott, New-Hampshire.

The exercises last evening afforded much gratification to the many friends of the College.

Manhattan College.

As it is customary to conduct the examinations in this institution in public, the exercises extend over several days, that the students may be tested in every branch of science and literature. On Wednesday morning the different classes composing the scientific department were examined in a "marquee," erected on the college grounds. Two essays were read in presence of the Faculty and the friends of the pupils. Mr. O'Connor read a dissertation on "Debating Societies," which was well received and attentively listened to. He delineated in a very interesting manner the advantages which result to students from the existence of such societies in colleges. A well-written essay on the Roman Catacombs was read by Mr. Banta, who led his auditors through the tortuous windings of this fostering-place of Christianity, with a brighter flambeau than illumines the pathway of the tourist. The afternoon was principally devoted to history and the classics. The students were evidently interested in all the proceedings, as their anxious manner on the examining stand attested. While happiness lighted up the countenances of the many who answered each interrogatory that was addressed to them, the few discomfited ones looked downhearted and sorrowful.

Mr. Thomas F. Lynch chose "Machiavelli and his Works" as the subject of his essay, and though the theme was somewhat worn by use, the gentleman did not fail to invest it with sufficient attraction to awaken interest even in those who are already well acquainted with the life of the wily son of Italy. Especially were the views on the "Prince" ingenious and well supported by argument. Machiavelli was too ardent an advocate of the "divine right" to suit the spirit of freedom acquired in our colleges. Mr. J. J. Kean read a long and elaborate disquisition on comets, and although long and elaborate it was proportionately interesting. He reviewed the various opinions entertained at different epochs concerning the significance of those wonderful celestial phenomena, and the constant manner in which they were connected with religion from the earliest times. The latest and most authentic views of scholars all over the world were likewise presented, so that poetry, history and science found scope in this able composition. Mr. Kean was the recipient of undoubted evidences of approbation.

At this moment an unlooked-for episode occurred, for a storm coming on with great violence lifted the marquee from its attachments, and drove many to seek refuge in the halls of the college. The pattering rain drowned the voice of the gentleman who was at that moment reading his composition. Though Mr. Meaher was thus unceremoniously interrupted toward the close of his essay on the "Monks of England during the Middle Ages," enough had been heard to assure his auditors that the rumbling thunder was far less agreeable music to their ears than would have been the balance of the essay to which all were listening. Mr. Meaher might have contested it with the rain for a longer time had he endeavored to give his voice full play, but he succumbed at once, and resigned the mastery to Jupiter Pluvius.

The college enjoys the advantage of a good situation, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The platform on which the audience were seated overlooked the river scene, which on these Summer evenings is very picturesque. The following was the order of exercises for the day:

Schottisch—Charmant, Band; Declamation, Adolfo Zavala y Pozo; Algebra, Commercial Class; l'Enfant de Chœur, Solo, P. B. French; Algebra, First Class, Preparatory; Debating Societies, Essay, Edward O'Connor; Declamation, Hugh Hand; Arithmetic, Commercial Class; Music, Band; Declamation, Michael Carney; Greek, Anabasis, Fourth Class, College; Roman Catacombs, Essay, Rollin L. Banta; Marseilles Hymn, Band; La Grenadier, Band; Declamation, Henry McLean and J. A. Glover; Geometry—Books I., II., III., First Class, Preparatory; Machiavelli and His Works—Essay, Thomas F. Lynch; Latin—Cicero, Fourth Class, College; Declamation, Joseph Byron; Joy! Joy! Freedom To-day! Choir; History—England, Fourth and Third Classes, College; Monks of England During the Middle Ages—Essay, Dennis A. Meaher; Irish Potpourri, Orchestra; Greek—Thucydides, Third Class, College; Declamation, Burdett Mulchinock; Violin Solo, No. 6—Beriot, Frederick Will; Astronomy, First Class, College; Comets—Essay, John J. Kean; Gay and Happy, Band.

To-day the exercises will conclude with the conferring of degrees upon the graduating class. There are two hundred students boarding in the College at present, and about thirty day scholars.

Trinity College Commencement.

Hartford, Thursday, June 28.

Commencement at Trinity College terminated to-day, with exercises by the graduating class, numbering fifteen members, in Allyn Hall. The Trustees have, by an unanimous vote, elected Rev. Edward M. Van Deusen, D. D., of Utica, N. Y., President of the College. They also decided to have commencement hereafter on the second Thursday in July.

The following degrees were conferred; Master (*ad eundem*)—Rev. Henry W. Nelson, of Burlington College. Doctor of Laws—Origen S. Seymour, of Connecticut. Doctors of Divinity—Rt. Rev. Charles T. Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee; Very Rev. John Cleagh, Archdeacon of Malta; Rev. L. F. Bennett, of the Diocese of Connecticut.

There was a large attendance of Alumni, and the annual dinner was served at the Allyn House.

Commencement at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 28.

The Polytechnic College, of Pennsylvania, held its thirteenth annual Commencement in Concert Hall this evening. Students from the Middle, Southern and Western States and Canada, Peru, Chili and the West Indies, participated in the exercises. There were twenty-one graduates.

EUROPE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The War Begun—Prussia Invades Hanover and Saxony—The German Federation—Public Opinion of Germany—The Eastern Question—Plans of Italy—Position of France—Italian Defeat or Victory—The English Reform Bill.

London, Saturday, June 16, 1866.

The war in Europe has begun. This is the one word of interest here—the only one. Scarcely a thought is given to any other. The *Times* thanks the Government of the United States for its prompt and energetic action in saving Canada from the Fenians, but a million of men are not only in arms within two or three day's journey, and from whom we can hear hourly by telegraph, but they are in movement at this moment, and the telegrams which follow this letter, which will be a few hours later on this side, may bring you news of battles fought and victories won.

Since my last events have moved as rapidly as they seemed slow before. Prussia took possession of Holstein, the small Austrian corps, five to one outnumbered, retreating to Hanover. The meeting of the Estates of the Duchy was prevented by force. Austrian and Prussian Ministers recalled from Berlin and Vienna. Vote in the Diet at Frankfort on the mobilization of the Federal forces, nine votes to six against—and the nine votes representing four-fifths of Germany. Prussia retires from the Diet, secedes in fact, declares the German Federation at an end, and yesterday she marched her armies into two of the States that voted against her—into Hanover and Saxony, whose armies have now to be joined to those of Austria and the Southern Powers.

Yes, the Prussians are in Hanover, and the King of Hanover is with his army, which has joined the Austrian corps from Holstein, near Göttingen. The Prussians are in Saxony, and the railways have been destroyed; the Crown Princess of Saxony has taken refuge in Vienna, and the Saxon treasury, valuables and army supplies, have been conveyed for safety to Bohemia, an Austrian province. It remains to be seen whether Gen. Benedek can save Dresden, or whether he will first invade Silesia. Twenty-four hours can scarcely elapse in these days of rapid movements before we shall hear of such action as will take away the last hope of peace if any were still remaining.

As I write, Field-Marshal Benedek has doubtless put his whole army in motion. He should occupy Dresden, a formidable military position, and Saxony would once more become a seat of war. Prussia has virtually annexed Hanover and Mechlenburg, as well as the Duchies, but the fight for them has still to be made. All Central and Southern Germany are, as I have all along supposed they would be, with Austria. They are defending the Federal Union, of which Austria is now the head, and from which Prussia has seceded, and which she declares to be destroyed.

There can scarcely be two opinions to-day as to which Power has caused the war, and which has begun it. Austria and the German powers which adhere to her have acted upon the defensive. So far, Austria has the sympathy of the world. Only with respect to the Italian question is there any difference of opinion, and in that case the legal rights of Austria are unquestionable; but there are people who think a nation has no *moral* right to hold a territory against the wishes of its inhabitants, particularly when it is wanted by another Power.

I think you will find that I have not been wrong with respect to Russia. She is moving an immense army into Poland and upon the borders of Hungary, perhaps for her own protection, but certainly not in hostility to Austria. Italy has hoped for aid from Poles and Hungarians. Russia appears to have taken upon herself to shield Austria from all dangers in that quarter, and the Government of Florence is annoyed and perhaps alarmed at the signs of a cordial understanding between the Kaiser and the Czar.

Years ago Lord Palmerston said that the Danubian Principalities would be the torch to light the conflagration of a great war in Europe. The Sultan can hardly be held from pushing his forces into the Principalities. Should he do so, a Russian army would enter them at the same time. If there exists a secret treaty between Austria and Russia, it has not less reference to this vexed Eastern question than to that which is now lighting camp fires and battle fires in Central Europe.

There is one feature of the opening war in Germany which will come home to Americans. It is that the people and the armies are as friendly as possible. When the Austrians left Holstein not only were they cheered and feasted by the inhabitants, but saluted by the Prussian troops, whose band played the Austrian National hymn, as a complimentary farewell. The troops of either side fraternize at every opportunity. The people denounce the war as unnecessary and fratricidal. It is even thought by some that these Germans will refuse to fight against each other.

I have no such hope. The discipline of the Prussian and Austrian armies is too perfect. They will smash each other like two locomotives out of the same shop. The Prussian army is intelligent, well armed and well instructed. It is, perhaps, a little stiff and mechanical, and the rifles though rapid are cumbrous. The Austrians have, since the war in Italy, adopted the dress and drill of the French, and move with more ease and rapidity. The Austrian cavalry is the best in Europe, and very large. As to the Poles, Hungarians, Croats, and even the Italians in the Austrian army, they will have no scruples about fighting Germans. They are all in the category of natural enemies.

Austria, alone, ought to be an over-match for Prussia. The German States will add to her forces an army of 250,000. Bavaria alone has 200,000, and the Bavarians are brave and sturdy soldiers. This goes far to balance Italy. Prussia has the drawback of popular disaffection, of which, however, we need not make too much; and Italy as strong a danger in the reaction in the Southern Provinces. Italy, we are told, will throw 80,000 men across the Po, and be aided by an insurrection in Venice. Garibaldi, aided by his old antagonist at Aspromonte, is at the entrance of the Tyrol. Well, let Italy make a successful dash, turn the Quadrilateral and win a victory, and the reaction would be done for. But if Italy were repulsed or defeated, it would be Victor Emanuel who would be done for. It is not impossible that this part of the question will be soon decided. Such is the impatience of popular enthusiasm in Italy, that, ready or not, the leaders must make a forward movement. The King takes the field in person—a sportsman in peace, a Zouave in war—accompanied by Gen. Marmora and his illustrious son-in-law, Prince Napoleon, whose offer to serve as a volunteer has been eagerly accepted, giving, as it seems, the promise of more important aid.

The Emperor of France has defined his position. France, tranquil in her might, will maintain a position of watchful neutrality, and when the fighting is over will have a word to say about the settlement of boundaries, which must follow. If any great Power gets any increase of territory, France must have some also. The letter of the Emperor is charmingly frank. The Germans on the left bank of the Rhine have already held a great meeting, and made an energetic and patriotic protest against annexation. They are Germans, and always will be Germans. But the Emperor is very explicit in declaring that no province shall be annexed to France against the wishes of its inhabitants. The will of the people is the supreme law. No Sovereign ever stood so firmly on the *vox populi* doctrine. Austria ought to give up Venetia for a consideration, because the people desire it, and Austria must not reconquer Lombardy, because France took it from them, and the people object to their return. Mr. Gladstone, a few nights ago, in the House, expressed similar sentiments respecting Venetia. In 1861 Italian stocks were 81, now they are 37. That is the verdict of the Stock Exchange.

The answer of the King of Prussia to the addresses in favor of peace, a few days ago, is very significant. The only exception to the tone of hostilities to the war policy, it seems, was from Breslau in Silesia. The reply says:

"The King has perceived with regret the absence in these manifestations of that expression of devotion and readiness to make sacrifices contained in other recent communications, and notably in the address from the representatives of the City of Breslau."

If the Germans were only as sturdy about war as they are about their beer, we might hope for a peace. Raising the price of beer less than a cent a quart has almost made a revolution in Munich—but where sober people drink fifteen quarts a day, even a small advance of price becomes a matter of importance.

I need not add more to the full particulars of the war, which you will receive by telegraph and in journals and correspondence. To-morrow, Sunday, the Diet will decide upon Federal execution against Prussia. Prussia has declared the Confederation dissolved. The Bund must fight for its own existence. Prussia will not turn back—she has gone too far, and the whole Eastern horizon is red with the approaching conflict.

If there is uncertainty, if there are contradictory opinions respecting the position of Russia at this moment, there is much more of doubt and speculation respecting that of the Emperor of the French. Some cannot understand his speech, some will not believe it. He is the ally of Prussia, he has promised to help Italy to Venetia, and he has made his bargain with both. This is one side. The other is, that he has never desired a united Italy, that he promotes reaction in the South, and wishes success to Austria. Perhaps it is as safe to believe what a man says until you have reason to do the contrary. It is evident that France trusts the Emperor. Mr. Kinglake says he is a Fenian, but Mr. Kinglake has long since shown his unfriendly feeling to the Emperor. There may be some literary jealousy. For my part, when he says he shall keep his eyes open and look out for French interests, I believe him.

Italy, we are told, is prepared to pour 300,000 men into Venetia. One victory, it is hoped, will rouse the whole province to arms, and the Austrians would be swept from the earth. Yes, that is not impossible, but it is admitted by the most enthusiastic advocates of the Italian cause that defeat is destruction. One Bull Run, it is said, not by the enemies but the friends of Italy, will destroy her. The reaction is so strong that defeat is ruin. So Italy goes to her fate—literally to conquer or die. There are causes that grow stronger by defeat, and that struggle through years of disaster to victory at last. This, we are told, is not the case with Italy. She must win at once or she is lost. But on the other side, Austria, and Prussia also, know what it is to be beaten. There has been a thirty years' war in Germany. Austria has seen army after army beaten and scattered, and yet come out of the strife strong and proud and ready to do battle again. I do not believe that one victory will give success to Italy. I wish to think better of Italians than to believe that they will give up a good cause for one defeat. But we have only to watch and wait.

Parliament is pottering over reform. In the division on the 4th section the Government, in a full House, had 7 majority. The Russell and Gladstone Cabinet are standing on a very narrow platform. Were it not for the state of Europe, they would be thrown over. The interest in the subject is so worn out that people scarcely read the debates. The Press, with two or three exceptions, is lukewarm or opposed to the bill. It is true that people want it settled, but they think the actual bill has not been well considered. Certainly, so important a measure should have more than a bare majority. In America it would require a two-thirds vote, for it is really a change of the Constitution.

On the nights which the Government cannot claim for its bill they discuss matters and things in general. The coal question, for instance—and we are now comforted with another view of it. Mr. Vivian moved a Commission on the subject, which was granted. He says there is much more coal than has been supposed, and that it can be worked below 4,000 feet without difficulty or much increase of expense. It is not at such a depth, but good ventilation will cool it. Cold air can be sent down and the coal cut with compressed air machinery, which is a good mode of refrigeration. In the arts coal is used with more economy—notably in iron manufactures, in which only one-fifth is used as compared with the consumption a few years ago. In Wales, a ton of pig-iron is made with less than a ton of anthracite. In the experiment in the use of coal oil in steam-engines at Woolwich, 18 pounds of water was converted into steam with one pound of oil. As economy becomes an object, new modes will be discovered.

One of the events of the week has been the experimental firing of a 12½-ton 9-inch rifled cannon at one of Capt. Coles' turrets on the *Royal Sovereign*. The turret came out of the trial triumphantly, contrary to the general expectation, as it was supposed that a steel bolt at 200 yards, propelled by 43 pounds of powder, would go through and through the turret of 5½-inch iron. No, it was but little damaged and its machinery uninjured. Great triumph for Capt. Coles, but decided failure for Sir Wm. Armstrong, who is used to them, for all his guns burst.

The *Tallahassee* and *Sumter*, the last of the Confederate rovers, were sold at auction yesterday at Liverpool, and the money handed over to Uncle Sam, who will "pick it all up and put it in his pocket."

The English stock of cotton, just now, is one million bales. This small fact is at the bottom of a great many failures, and much of the panic, which is not yet over, and which may break out again any day, upon the slightest occasion. In the early days of Virginia, when tobacco was the colonial currency with which they bought their wives, their negroes, their oxen, asses, and so on, over-production brought it down to almost as great a discount as the Confederate money at the close of the war. Tobacco was three-pence a pound. The colonists resolutely burnt half their stock on hand, and raised only half a crop next year, which sent the price up so high that everybody was rich again. If all the American planters could agree to burn half or two-thirds of the present crop, the holders of cotton in England and the growers everywhere would be much obliged to them.

The young Duke of Hamilton, who began his sporting career by buying a string of colts at fancy prices, has made his second move with a sensation bet on the next Derby—a bet of $900,000 to $30,000. I presume it is the largest bet on a race ever made. With such a beginning to his book, I shall be curious to see how he goes on, and how he comes out on settling day.

The marriage of the Princess Mary was a very jolly affair. The Queen was in deep mourning, but was very affectionate and motherly to her handsome cousin, all the more, perhaps, that she a few years ago used her influence to break off an engagement the Princess had made with Viscount Hood, an English nobleman. Why, I have no idea, unless the Queen thought it would be setting all her sons and daughters a bad example. The Princess could not marry him without the royal assent, and so had to pine—I don't mean that, for she has not pined at all events—but she gave him up, and has got His Serene Highness Prince Teck. After the wedding breakfast they set off in a carriage and four, and the Royal party—would you believe it?—threw after them a perfect shower of white satin slippers!

The Lord Mayor of London is a Jew. Office brings men into strange relations. The Lord Mayor has a Protestant—I beg pardon of all Puseyites—Anglican chaplain. He cannot help that, and probably lets him earn his salary easy. But the other day his Lordship presided at a meeting of a Bible Society, and made a speech. A night or two ago he entertained at the Mansion House nearly the whole bench of Bishops, and toasted the Archbishop of Canterbury! Is not the millennium close at hand? While the Bishops were eating and drinking with the Lord Mayor, Lord Westmeath was scolding in the House of Lords about the enormities of Ritualism—and scolding all the more bitterly because the Bishops were not there to listen to him and take part in the debate. Ritualism has been declared illegal by two eminent lawyers; but as there are equally eminent lawyers ready to defend it, it cannot be put down that way. There is a large fund collecting to defend any cleygyman prosecuted, and the Anglo-Catholics, as they call themselves, mean to have a free fight for their incense and chasubles. The idea of there being a law against any particular style of dress, or burning candles in the day-time, if they choose to go to the expense, is absurd enough. Incense, too, is a matter of taste, or of smell, and, if of a good quality, no more harm than any other perfumery. Architecture, statuary, pictures, ornaments, embroidery, flowers, music, lights, incense, vestments, all seem to come under the same laws of æsthetics, and it is very difficult to draw the line of exclusion. People dress up themselves to go to church—why not dress the church as well? The Ritualists will have a pretty strong fight; but I think they will carry the day at last.

By the time the war is well begun, and when the news becomes most interesting, you may hope to see signs of the other end of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. It is all made, and I believe all on board the *Great Eastern* and her tender, and the fleet will steam off in a few days to commence laying the new wire and piecing out the old one. The Company does not lose sight of the events on both sides of the Atlantic which make a more rapid transmission of the news desirable.

Dublin has been in great excitement from the failure of the Fire Brigade to save the lives of five persons in a burning building. Machinery and men were alike inefficient, and nothing, it is said, but the want of a rope hindered the populace from hanging some of those who failed to prevent the catastrophe.

While Mr. Vivian was proving that there was plenty of coal in England, and easy to be got, the public is shocked by one of those catastrophes which make coal-mining like a battle without its excitement or glory. An explosion occurred in a pit of 75 workmen, and 36 of them are supposed to be killed. The deaths in coal-pits, on railways and in the London streets are three of those shameful horrors of English life which are endured because so common that people are hardened to them. We used to read of the recklessness of life in America. I cannot see that it is more valued here. Certainly it is wasted, wholesale and retail, with reckless extravagance. It is swept off by preventable diseases and preventable accidents. Thousands die at 30 who ought to live till 60. Great trades are carried on with a waste of life larger than that of armies in battle. Death may not be, on the whole, so sudden, but is more sure.

Money is ten per cent. at the Bank of England. Two hundred miles away at Paris it is four per cent. But if English merchants are satisfied, it is no business of

MONADNOCK.

INDIANA.

The Democratic Congressional Convention—Summary of Resolutions—Hon. M. C. Kerr Renominated.

New-Albany, Ind., Thursday, June 28.

The Democratic Congressional Convention met to-day, Major Therrah presiding. It was large and enthusiastic. Resolutions were passed acknowledging the justice of the late war for the preservation of the Union; declaring uncompromising hostility to suffrage for negroes; indorsigg the President's vetoes of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights Bill; opposing an increase of the rates of duties on imports; warmly approving the restoration policy of the President; opposing any amendment to the Constitution at present; declaring that none of the States were ever out of the Union during the late rebellion; opposing the exemption of three thousand millions of the wealth of the country from taxation; denouncing the legislation of the Radical Congress, and demanding of the next National Legislature that every species of wealth shall bear its equal share of taxation.

Hon. M. C. Kerr was renominated for Congress by acclamation.

Maine Politics.

Portland, Thursday, June 18.

Hon. Sidney Perham was renominated as Representative to Congress from the Second District by the Republicans, at a Convention held at Auburn to-day.

New-Hampshire and the Constitutional Amendment.

Concord, N. H., Thursday, June 28.

The House of Representatives this afternoon passed the reconstruction amendment by a vote of yeas 203, nays 107.

Storm at Portland.

Portland, Me., Thursday, June 28.

A severe thunderstorm passed over this vicinity yesterday afternoon. At Windham, a lady 30 years old was instantly killed; a girl of 12 fatally, and an old lady slightly injured by a thunderbolt, while sitting together. A barn in Livingston, belonging to S. G. Newell, was struck by lightning, and destroyed with its contents—seven tons of hay. A house and a stable belonging to Marshall A. Howe, in Standish, were burned yesterday morning.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Destructive Fire in Virginia City.

San Francisco, Tuesday, June 19.

The recent fire in Virginia City, Nevada, destroyed property to the amount of $200,000, and rendered 400 families homeless.

Movements of Gen. Mason—A Fight Between Friendly Indians and the Apaches—The Miners Troubled by the Hostile Indians.

San Francisco, Wednesday, June 20.

The steamer *Oriflamme*, recently in the Chinese coast trade, commences her trips to Portland, Oregon, to-day.

Gen. Mason returned from Arizona, last night, having removed the headquarters of the District from Prescott to Tucson, and turned over his command to his successor.

A fight had occurred between friendly Indians and the Apaches, in which the latter lost sixty killed and twenty prisoners. Eight hundred White Mountain Apaches, of both sexes, are encamped near Fort Godwin, and receiving Government rations.

Negro troops, part of the force detailed to receive the California Volunteers, had arrived.

Maj. Joseph Opdegraff, of the Ninth United States Infantry, died yesterday.

The Russian American Telegraph—Arrival of the Monadnock at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Thursday, June 21.

The bark *Murray*, from Honolulu, brings 4,000 bags of sugar and 1,000 hogsheads of molasses.

The whaleship *Nile* arrived at Honolulu May 31, and sailed for the Arctic the same day.

The United States Sub-Treasurer shipped $500,000 in gold by the last steamer, not manifested.

San Francisco, Friday, June 22.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, Commodore Rogers, and the monitor *Monadnock* arrived this morning.

San Francisdo, Monday, June 25.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's steamer *Wright* sailed yesterday for Petropaulouski and thence to Behring's Straits and points on the Russian and American coasts. Col. Charles Bulkley, Engineer in charge of the Russian Telegraph Expedition, sailed on the *Wright*, accompanied by Count P. Anassoff, Commissioner of the Russian Government to the Telegraph Company, and Thomas W. Knox, the author and journalist, and formerly connected with the Associated Press. Count Anassoff remains in Liberia to assist the telegraph enterprise, and will probably meet the Governor-General at the mouth of the Amoor River early in August. Col. Knox will accompany him to the Amoor and proceed thence overland to St. Petersburgh. The Company's barks *Clara Bell*, *Palmetto*, *Rogers* and *Onward* have all gone to their various points of destination. The *Golden Gate* and *Nightengale* will sail as soon as the material they are waiting for arrives.

The Oregon Election and Success of the Union Ticket—Disturbed State of Affairs at Victoria.

San Francisco, Saturday, June 23.

A Portland (Oregon) dispatch of yesterday says that official returns from all the Counties, except Umatilla, Grant and Coose, give Wood, the Union candidate for Governor, 205 majority. The rest of the Union State ticket is elected by a majority of from 350 to 500. The Unionists also elect a majority of the Legislature.

Victoria, Friday, June 22,
via San Francisco, Saturday, June 23.

A serious dispute has arisen between Gov. Kennedy and the Legislative Assembly about the financial condition of the Colony. The latter have telegraphed a petition to the Home Government, asking, with a view to retrenchment, that the Colony be united to British Columbia, believing one Government sufficient for both Colonies.

San Francisco, Saturday, June 23.

Arrived, steamer *Golden City*, Capt. Watkins, from Panama, bringing New-York dates to the 1st of June.

Mining shares are but little changed. Ophir, $265; Imperial, $103; Savage, $990; Yellow Jacket, $665; Hale and Norcross, $1,260; Alpha, $207; Chollar Potosi, $187.

Legal-Tender, 71½.

San Francisco, Sunday, June 24.

The steamer *Oregon*, from the Colorado River, has arrived with Col. Pollock and 300 men from Fort Goodwin, and $5,700 in treasure.

The latest accounts from Arizona report the Indians quiet throughout the territory.

The steamer *Continental*, from Mazatlan, brings $14,000 in treasure.

San Francisco, Monday, June 25.

The Imperial Consul of Mexico has official dispatches of June 9, 16 and 12, from Hermosillo, Mazatlan and Tepec, which state that the Liberals in Sonora were being chased toward the American line.

Orders had been issued at Belchor and Topec for the concentration of a force of 3,000 men to operate against the remnant of the Liberals in Sonora and Sinaloa. Order was being restored at Michoachan.

The steamer *Orizaba*, from Portland, Oregon, brings $268,000 in treasure.

Transactions in Mining Stocks are small. Ophir, $270; Chollar, $186; Belcher, $187; Imperial, $102. Legal-tenders nominally 71.

San Francisco, Tuesday, June 26.

The flags of the United States vessels were displayed yesterday at half-mast, in observance of the death of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, and minute guns were fired by the United States ships *Vanderbilt* and *Lancaster*.

Complete official returns from the Oregon election give the following Union majorities: Mallory, for Congress, 555; Woods, for Governor, 327. The remainder of the State ticket receives a still larger majority. The Legislature stands, Senate, 8 Union majority; House, 5 Union majority.

The telegraph reports numerous Indian murders and outrages near Los Angelos and on the Colorado River.

Arrived—ship *Woosing*, Liverpool; bark *Norseman*, Liverpool.

Mining shares fluctuating; Belcher, 175; Yellow Jacket, 700; Ophir, 255; legal-tenders, 71.

Political Matters at Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Thursday, June 28.

An informal meeting of soldiers favorable to the election of Clymer for Governor, consisting of delegates from various parts of the State, was held here to-day. They resolved to issue a call for a mass State Convention of soldiers in that city on the 1st of August.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the Union policy of President Johnson, eulogizing the soldiers and sailors, and expressing a firm determination to use all honorable efforts to secure the election of Heister Clymer.

Found Drowned.

Fort Hamilton, Thursday, June 28.

Coroner Bennett held an inquest to-day at Bay Ridge upon the body of a short, stout man, about thirty years old, with long brown hair, and no whiskers, wearing a soldier's blouse, ribbed cassimere pants, striped muslin short and coarse boots. Verdict—found drowned.

Railroad Enterprise.

New-Haven, Conn., Thursday, June 28.

The House to-day passed the bill for the Derby and State Line Railroad, to run alongside the New-York and New-Haven Road to New-York.

The Fortunate Gunsmith.

New-Haven, Conn., Thursday, June 28.

Mr. Eli Walker, a gunsmith of Hartford, has just inherited an estate in England valued at thirty-five millions of dollars.

Disastrous Fire at Natchez.

Natchez, Miss., Tuesday, June 26.

A fire occurred here this morning. Four stores were completely destroyed. Loss $100,000.

From Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., Thursday, June 28.

To-day the flag of the United States Consulate was at half-mast in respect of the memory of Cass.

The usual salute was fired to-day in honor of the coronation of Queen Victoria.

The Young Mens' Literary Union in Bloomfield.—This Association, which numbers between forty and fifty of the young men residing in Bloomfield, N. J., held its first public meeting in the Baptist Church in that place on Wednesday evening. The exercises, which consisted of singing, declamation, reading, &c., were quite creditable. An essay on "The Times," by J. N. Baldwin, and one entitled "Sights, Sees, Saws, and Sounds," by M. F. Van Gieben, were very well received. The latter read "Mrs. Caudle's Lecture on Umbrellas" to the entire satisfaction of the audience. T. P. Calkin recited the poem of "The Leper" in a very effective manner. The song "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," by H. H. Biddulph, was very well received, and the solo and quartette "Cousin Jedediah," with which the exercises closed, sent the audience home in excellent humor.

A New Hat.—The new style of round hat for ladies, called the "Gladiateur," introduced by Higgins, of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, seems to be receiving praise from all quarters, and one of the neatest and most becoming articles of head-gear yet seen in the fashionable world."

Fatal Cases of Sunstroke.—The following cases of sunstroke resulting in death, which occurred on Wednesday, were yesterday examined into by Coroner Grover. August Zeller, 48 years of age, a native of Germany, residing at No. 73 Elizabeth-street. Richard Shorts, a native of Ireland, 65 years of age, residing at No. 123 East Eleventh-street. John Lenihan, native of Ireland, 28 years of age, residing in Seventy-first-street, near Eighth-avenue. Catharine Kain, native of Ireland, 23 years of age, residing at No. 328 Fourth-avenue. Verdicts were rendered in accordance with the facts.

Personal.—We are informed that there is no truth in the rumor that Mrs. Martha Haines Butt Bennett, the popular authoress, is preparing for the stage. Mrs. Bennett, who is well known as the writer of *Leisure Moments*, and other pleasant works, has, however, a book in the press of Carlton called *Pastimes with my Little Friends*, which will be ready in a few weeks, and of which an unusually large edition is already ordered.

A Happy Result.

The following is another happy result of Dr. Rowe's treatment of catarrh:

Trenton, N. J., June 27, 1866.

This is to certify that the treatment I have received from Dr. Rowe for catarrh has had the most beneficial effect. Previous to this I suffered from incessant headache, almost entirely incapacitating me for business. Since I have been under Dr. Rowe's care this has entirely disappeared, and I have not felt as well in five years as I do now. I may add that I had before this tried everything without any benefit.

WILLIAM TEMPLE.

Dr. Rowe's office, No. 26 East Twentieth-street, fifth house from Broadway. Patients not received Wednesdays.—[*Advertisement.*]

The Best Machine—For "A Relative."—Mr. Wm. Chumesero, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I bought one of your machines, *on the recommendation of a relative*, who is agent for the "——," a double-thread machine!

Query—If the Willcox & Gibbs is the *best machine* for a "*relative*"—what machine is best for *others*?—[*Advertisement.*]

The Patent Rubber Neck Tie, for sale by Terry, No. 409 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Summer Hats of every kind at greatly reduced prices. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Sorry for you, France and England! Your perfumes are shut out of this market by the tariff. Still more sorry for those who buy the trashy imitations of your extracts. Meantime all hail to the intelligent millions who would rather buy PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" than receive any other perfume as a gift.—*Exeter News Letter.*

Good Times!—Glorious Times!—Our beautiful boys need no longer

Go ragged, forlorn,
Neglected and worn,

for AUTLER & SCHAFFER will supply every boy and youth in the City, and a few outside, with a handsome Sunday suit at a good deal less than any other firm, in order to make room for their great Fall stock of boys' and youths' clothing for the wholesale trade. This offer is good for thirty days. Boys, honor your parents. Call at AUTLER & SCHAFFER'S, No. 448 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., New-York.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but *Lyon's*. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Garibaldi, it is presumed, will be called upon to play a prominent part in the war which threatens to break out in Europe. This "red-shirted hero" has a future before him, but he can never act as efficiently against the Austrians as MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE will act against the Cholera, should it make its appearance among us. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

We desire to call attention to the Saratoga "A" Spring Water. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal Druggists, Hotels and Grocers.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per Hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

Georgia Pine.

We are prepared to furnish every description of the above, sawn or hewn, for domestic use and for shipment, promptly and on the most favorable terms.

BRADFORD & RENICK, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

This Article is Advertised in the NEW-YORK HERALD.—LEVETT'S SWIETENIA, for cleansing and preserving the teeth; giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere. Try it once, you will use no other. Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple-flange Fire-Proof Safes, Burglar-proof Vaults, &c.; also, an assortment of second-hand Safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by GEO. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door west from Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Aunt Sally, Croquet, &c., at Kirby & CO.'S, No. 633 Broadway. Orders by mail. Send for Catalogue.

Fashion has descended in a shower of superb Straw Hats at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, for gentlemen, ladies, misses, boys and infants.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial*."]

Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Mothers, during your Child's Second Summer, you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

"The Best Preparation of its Kind Extant."—Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash.—*Sears' National Review.*

South American Hammocks, without which a country house is wanting in one of the greatest promoters of ease and enjoyment. For sale, wholesale and retail, at HUNT & DUSENBURY'S, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 543 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Butler—Archer.—On Wednesday, June 27, at the Washington-av. M. E. Church, by Rev. F. Bottome, Dr. John Butler, of Wilton, Erlingford, Ireland, to Agnes C. Archer, only daughter of Dr. H. A. Archer, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cowing—Tugnat.—On Wednesday, June 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, Sing Sing, N. Y., by Rev. John R. Kendrick, D. D., Pastor of the 2d-av. Baptist Tabernacle, Rufus B. Cowing, of Brooklyn, to Hester A., second daughter of George Tugnat, Esq., of this City.

Kidder—Harvey.—In Williamsport, Penn., on Thursday, June 28, by Right Rev. Albra Wadley, Rector of Christ Church, Augustus S. Kidder, D. D. S., of New-York City, to Josephine, daughter of Anderson Harvey, Esq., of Williamsport.

Lyles—Lott.—At Flatbush, L. I., Wednesday, March 28, by Rev. C. L. Wells, Henry Lyles, Jr., to Mary C. Lott, daughter of Samuel G. Lott, Esq.

McCampbell—Hall.—On Wednesday, June 27, at Hackensack, N. J., in the First Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Theodore Romyne, Rev. G. M. McCampbell, of Alexandria, Va., recently of Jeffersonville, Ind., to Miss Jennie Hall, daughter of Henry Hall, Esq., of Hackensack.

Ree—Levy.—On Thursday evening, June 28, at No. 208 5th-av., by Rev. Mr. Lyon, W. J. Ree to Virginie Levy, widow of the late Commodore Levy, all of this City.

Stone—Tefft.—At Syracuse, on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. George Morgan Hills, Fred. B. Stone, of New-York, to Marie A., daughter of the late Wm. Tefft, Jr., of Syracuse, N. Y.

Swany—Iselton.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, Thomas Swany, Esq., to Mrs. Margaret A. Iselton, all of Brooklyn.

Van Allen—Waller.—On Thursday, June 28, by Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Rector of St. Luke's Church, D. R. Van Allen, of Chatham, C. W., to Mary A., daughter of the late Gen. C. C. Waller, of this City.

Walter—Haviland.—On Thursday, June 26, at Washington, Dutchess County, by Friends ceremony, Elwood Walter, of New-York, to Anna M. Haviland, of the former place.

Weaver—Kalbfleisch.—On Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. S. H. Meeker, James E. Weaver to Isabella G., daughter of Martin Kalbfleisch, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Hays.—On Thursday, June 28, Jane Hays, aged 83 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. T. Hope, at Bay Ridge, L. I., on Saturday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the railroad opposite the Bay Ridge Episcopal Church at 2¾ o'clock.

Newell.—At her residence in Sing Sing, on Monday, June 25, Rachel, widow of the late Harvey Newell, in the 88th year of her age.

Reeves.—On Wednesday, June 27, Jarvis Reeves, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 194 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

Rodgers.—On Sunday, June 10, at his residence, Endcliffe Crescent, Sheffield, England, George Joseph Rodgers, Esq., of the firm Joseph Rodgers & Sons, aged 38 years.

Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

Robinson.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 27, George V. S. Robinson, late Captain in the 38th Regiment N. Y. Vols., aged 30 years.

☞ Londonderry, Ireland, papers please copy.

Roberts.—On Thursday, June 28, Jennie M., only daughter of Margaret and the late Oliver Roberts, aged 19 years.

Particulars of funeral hereafter.

Swan.—The funeral of Mr. Howard Swan will take place from his late residence at Mount Vernon, at 10½ o'clock Friday morning. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mount Vernon Depot New-Haven Railroad to convey them to his residence. Trains leave New-York at 9¼ o'clock.

Webb.—At Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, June 27, Phebe Webb, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, James A. Webb, and son-in-law, Jeremiah Baker, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of the latter, at Madison, on Friday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave from foot of Barclay-st. at 8:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
COATED WITH SWEET GUMS,
Superior to sugar,
Free from taste,
Never sicken or gripe.

The only vegetable substitute for calomel or mercury known to the world, and superior to all purgative, alterative or cathartic pills in general use.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,
REGULATE THE SYSTEM
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from the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, skin and other secretions all
DISEASED HUMORS.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

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THE OLDEST STAND
IN THE CITY,
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COMPETITION PRICES.
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FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, on SATURDAY, June 30, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

THE FRENCH MAIL, PER STEAMER LAFAYETTE, via Brest and Havre, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 30, at 7 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows, on FRIDAY, June 29: Stations A and B, 8:30 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:15 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8 P. M.; Station G, 7:50 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

SEWING MACHINES EXCHANGED, FOR sale and to rent. Positively the only place in the City where you can find all kinds of sewing machines, and where you can exchange, without extra charge, if not satisfied. SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut to order, boiled and repaired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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JUDGE DALY'S COMMON PLEAS REPORTS.

REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. By Charles P. Daly, LL.D., First Judge of the Court.

The volume embraces cases determined by the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, from July, 1859, to the present time.

The present volume contains about 160 cases, many of which are novel in character, and involve questions heretofore little discussed.

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The eminent Judge editing the volume has enjoyed the longest judicial experience, with one exception, of any Judge now on the Bench in this State, and the volume has been prepared by him with characteristic fidelity and ability.

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SEVEN-THIRTIES,
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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Office of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, Cincinnati, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The bonds, payable to bearer, are 500 francs, or $100, gold, each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue, being at $66, (gold,) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.

From 1870, $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of the Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and coupons paid at the following banking houses:

Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.
Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
Messrs. ——, New-Orleans.

Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the objects of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at New-York this 23d day of June, A. D., 1866.

JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Clergy [illegible] throughout the United States and the Canadas (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to them.

ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE.
$100,000 BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD STOCK.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, 1,000 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, $100 EACH. This Company paid a dividend in February last of 5 per cent., and has just declared another of 5 per cent. out of the earnings of six months, payable on the 1st of August next. The business of the road is constantly increasing, and the stock offers unusual inducements for investment. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further information apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Office of Douglass Mining Company, No. 22 William-st., New-York, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:

Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Office of Shelden and Columbian Copper Co., No. 22 William-st., New-York, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)

Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

City of Allegheny, Treasurer's Office, June 16, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds of Allegheny, that the coupons on said bonds coming due July 1, 1866, will be paid on said day (less the State tax) at the Bank of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn.

D. MACFERRON, Treasurer of Allegheny City.

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st., New-York, June 26, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th July, inclusive.

GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y, F. L. & T. Co. Transfer Agents.

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, cor. William-st., New-York, June 26, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July, inclusive.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary F. L. and T. Co., Transfer Agents.

Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway, (Company's Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, Third Floor.) New-York, June 18, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will remain closed until the 1st July next.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

New-York, June 26, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Indianapolis, and Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due 1st of July next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS of the bonds of the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, due July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the National Broadway Bank in the City of New-York, on and after July 1, 1866.

AMOS F. HATFIELD, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 17, 1866, OF the CITY OF CHICAGO MUNICIPAL AND WATER BONDS, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City.

C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, June 28, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	106¾	106⅞	June, 7-30	103⅝	103¾
Coupon, '81	110¾	111	July, 7-30	103⅜	103½
5-20 Regist'd, '62	103½	103¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	113¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	104⅝	104¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	103¾	103⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¾	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	103¼	103½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110¾	111¼
10-40 Registered	97	97¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109⅝	110
10-40 Coupon	97	97¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107¾	108
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾
Gold	152¼	152½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106½
August, 7-30	103⅛	103⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105½	106

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

HOLDERS OF

6's of '81, 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds

Should avail themselves of the present

HIGH PRICE OF GOLD

By selling the Coupons due July, September and November.

We buy them or cash them in Gold at best rates.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, Bankers, No. 38 Wall-st. New-York.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 156 Broadway.

ORGANIZED JULY, 1850.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866	296,251 41
LOSSES UNPAID	NONE.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	ISRAEL CORSE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
SILAS BRONSON,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS R. ENO,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN WATSON,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
GEO. GRISWOLD,	WALTER BARNES,
NOAH S. HUNT,	HENRY COFFIN,
THOMAS SMULL,	JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,	WILLIAM K. STRONG,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	J. H. HOLCOMB,
URIAH J. SMITH,	THOMAS H. FAILE,

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

NOTICE.

The July coupons of the 8 per cent. Freeport Railroad bonds of California will be paid in gold on and after the 1st proximo, less Government tax, by

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

Office of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., corner of Hanover-st., New-York, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.

Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania and European Petroleum Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1866, at the office of M. C. Hull, No. 288 3d-av., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose (if thought best) of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $10,000.

M. H. GRIFFING,
CHAS. HULL,
M. C. HULL,
D. P. NICHOLS,
F. J. JACKSON,
Directors.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

Office of the Columbia County Iron Mining Company, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York, June 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, 10th day of July, 1866, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to 10th of July.

EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

Treasury Department, June 26, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest*, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

Office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., No. 57 Broadway, New-York, June 28, 1866.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1866, FROM bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, designated "Mississippi River Bridge Bonds," and bonds issued for the Elgin and State Line Railroad, will be paid on and after July 2 on presentation at this office.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

Office of Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1864, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—THE annual interest on the scrip issued by this company, will be due and payable at their transfer office, No. 61 Maiden Lane, New-York, on and after July 2, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.

B. S. GIBLIN, Treasurer.

United States Treasury, Interest Department, New-York, June 22, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, due July 1 proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

New-York, June 14, 1866.

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE HAVING placed itself in a condition hereafter to meet the accruing interest on its public debt, the interest maturing on the 1st day of July, 1866, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic of the City of New-York.

W. BOSSON, Commissioner for the State of Tennessee.

The National Bank of the Republic, New-York, June 28, 1866.

THE JULY COUPONS ON THE NEW North Carolina State Bonds, dated January, 1866, issued to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, will be paid at this Bank.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS!—The interest due July 1, 1866, upon the City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Compromise Bonds, will be paid on presentation of the coupons, on and after MONDAY, July 2, at the Central National Bank, New-York.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—THE NEW bonds of the State for sale low or exchanged for old bonds with coupons attached. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,

BANKERS, NO. 29 BROAD-ST.,
Members of New-York Stock Exchange,
DEALERS IN

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

All the various issues bought and sold, and cash advances made.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH AND SCIOTA County coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation on and after MONDAY, July 2, at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Third-avenue Savings Bank, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st., New-York, June 26, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 2, 1866.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, Pittsburgh, June 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 18 next.

The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, on the third mortgage bonds is also ordered paid, less United States tax, in anticipation, at the same time.

Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh of the Treasurer in that city.

The transfer-books will close June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen July 19, thereafter.

By order of the Board. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh R. R. Co., Watertown, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend was declared of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th day of July next. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. till the date of payment.

Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.

Hon. W. C. Pierrepont was duly reelected President, Marcellus Massey Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford Treasurer for the ensuing year.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1866.

37TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of 7th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Norwich and Worcester Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, Norwich, Conn., June 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on the 10th of July next, whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 3d proximo. Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, June 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 2. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, 23d instant, until Tuesday morning, July 3.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

Importers' and Traders' National Bank, New-York, June 28, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New-York, June 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 3d of July next. Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. until 2d proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Dividend of the Bank of New-York, National Banking Association, June 15, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on and after July 2. The transfer books will be closed until the 5th July next. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 10, 1866.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first MONDAY of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20 until July 7 prox.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New-York, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank, New-York, June 20, 1866.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of three ($3) dollars per share and the Government tax will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed to that date.

By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Mechanics' National Bank, New-York, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

Continental Bank, New-York, June 23, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after June 30, 1866.

The transfer-books will close on MONDAY, June 25, and remain closed until July 2, 1866.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank, New-York, June 23, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. payable on the 2d July next, free of Government tax.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to July 3.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

Grocers' National Bank, New-York, June 23, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 2 next. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Hanover National Bank, New-York, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank, No. 142 Broadway, New-York, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox.

J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

The Chatham National Bank, New-York, June 20, 1866.

A SEMI-DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER cent., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Third National Bank, New-York, June 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 9.

Transfer-books will be closed from June 30 to July 9.

By order of the Board.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

The Market National Bank, New-York, June 22, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Office of the American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, New-York, June 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

Bowery National Bank, New-York, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 2, 1866.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 2.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

Irving National Bank, New-York, June 26, 1866.

On and after the 2d day of July a Dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.

DAN'L V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

Office Hamilton Fire Insurance Co., No. 11 Wall-st., June 26.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) per cent., ex Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

New-York, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

East River Savings Institution, No. 3 Chambers-st.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Office of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Co., Stonington Line, New-York, June 28, 1866.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent., free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. Morgans' Sons, No. 30 William-st., on the second day of July. Transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 2, 1866. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 26th day of June until the morning of July 3, 1866.

WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, Brooklyn, E. D., June 22, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after July 2. Transfer books will be closed until that day.

H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

Tenth National Bank, No. 240 Broadway, New-York, June 19, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from 23d instant to July 2.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank, New-York, June 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after June 30, instant. Until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York, June 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders, free of United States tax, on MONDAY, July 2. The transfer-books will be closed till July 3.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank, New-York, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

1866.—JULY INTEREST.—The regular Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after SATURDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in German, French and English.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 263 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

(Free from Government tax.)
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

Interest on all new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
H. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits in June draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Deposits made on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 3 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID MATCHED bay mares, black legs and tails, (no white,) sound, fast, well broken, very gentle and without a blemish, 15 hands, 4 years of age; trotting stock, *Henry Clay* and *Messenger*; can travel ten miles an hour easy; price $1,200 only. Gentlemen wanting a superior pair may apply to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles and bridles; also one second-hand park phaeton, six seat Germantown rockaway, slide seat buggy, top buggy, and others cheap for cash at No. 59 Cedar-st. TAYLOR & HICKS.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., at auction THIS DAY, at 1 P. M., by W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY MARE, 15 hands high; will trot in 2:40. Apply at Nos. 75 and 77 Lafayette-place, Underhill & Fleet's Stable, for two days.

FOR SALE—A FINE SADDLE HORSE, GENtle and of very easy gait. To be seen at the stable, No. 106 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated June 5, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated June 13, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated June 20, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until FRIDAY, the 29th day of June, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated June 28, 1866.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.

635,000 POUNDS

of wrought and cast iron will be sold at public auction from the State Arsenal Building in Savannah, Ga.,

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.

Sale commencing at 10 A. M.

The iron is as follows:

150,000 pounds cast iron (shell metal) in the city near the wharf.
130,000 pounds cast iron (gun metal) in the city near the wharf.
43,000 pounds wrought iron (scrap gun carriage iron) in the city near the wharf.
91,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 5 miles from the city on a good road.
54,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 9 miles from the city on a good road.
16,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 2 miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
156,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 4½ miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
8,000 pounds shell and scrap iron in the forts.

The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale. The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.

The iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds. Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale. They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

The iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER, Capt. Ordnance, Bt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Comd'g Augusta Arsenal.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana; in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1858, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, Trustees and Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on MONDAY, July 2, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:

SPECIAL SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF A WELL-KNOWN IMPORTING LIQUOR AND FANCY GROCER HOUSE—By order of C. W. White, assignee, consisting of 5 quarter pipes Duff Gordon Sherry; 10-8 pipes imperial Crown Sherry, in bond; 50 cases Harmony Pale Sherry; 15 demijohns Victoria Sherry; 50 baskets Lemartre Champagnes, quarts do.; 25 baskets pints; 50 cases superior Sillery do., in bond; 25 eight pipes Port Wine, in bond; 20 quarter casks Pale Sherry in bond; 225 cases Baluan & Co.'s high-grade Claret, in bond; 50 cases do. Fromsac do. do.; 50 cases Neersteiner hock. Also, fine old Madeira, in bottles and demijohns; Hennessey, Otard and Vineyard, Proprietors and Cognac Brandy, in packages to suit. Also, Holland Gin, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; superior Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies; 25 cases Beaume and Pomard Burgundy; Still Catawba, St. Julien and Medoc Clarets, pints; Dutch Imperial Cordials, Curacos, &c., &c. All of which will be sold. By order of

C. W. WHITE, Assignee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RICHARD WALLERS will sell on FRIDAY, June 29, at 10 o'clock, at Pier No. 11 North River, the steamers or vessels called the *Kingfisher* and *Sea Gull*, their tackle, apparel and furniture; also, steam engines, boilers and machinery, and office furniture, &c., on same pier; also, office furniture, at No. 30 West-st.; and immediately afterward, at foot of 13th-st., North River, the steamer called the *Falcon*, tackle, apparel, furniture, &c.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
WILLIAM DUNHAM, Deputy.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF MACHINERY, &C.

Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, June 16, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of July next, the following articles, viz.:

Twenty-one rollers of rolling mill.
Seven nail machines.
One guide-mill, (complete,) 38 rollers.
Two bundles saws for slotting screws.
Two machines for slotting screws.
Seven machines for cutting threads.
Four oil retainers.
Two oil press rollers.
Eight pieces iron shafting.
Six sets couplings for shafting.
Lot of taps and dies for gas fitting.
One box lacings, (leather.)
Three boxes belting.
One gun-screw machine.
One piece leather belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece leather belting, 8 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece leather belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls gum packing.
Six bars octagon steel, (cast.)
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms: Cash in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department.

JOS. SMITH, Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

T. B. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

60 barrels Bordeaux plums.
30 barrels prunes.
1,500 packages raisins.
200 boxes fire crackers.
20 cases olive oil.
100 bags Terragona almonds.
At 12 o'clock on Pier No. 18 East River:
1,896 boxes fresh Sorrento oranges.
2,572 boxes fresh Sorrento lemons.
Cargo schooner *Forest King*, from Naples.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom No. 23 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, curtains, carpets, mirrors, &c., china crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c.; also, kitchen furniture; also, a number of trunks and packages of the Westcott Express Company.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

IMPORTANT SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS, &c., to pay storage and charges. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., fine old brandies, sherries, port and Madeira wines, old Holland gin, Bourbon and rye whiskies, the very first quality of bay rum, &c., &c. Also, 50 set croket.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit, viz.: Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.; Broadway, between 46th and 49th sts., and in 47th and 48th sts., between 7th and 8th avs.; Prince-st., between Mott-st. and the Bowery; 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; Cliff-st., between Fulton and John sts.; Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Broome sts.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between Laight and Hubert sts.; and 6th-av., between 20th and 22d sts.

Specification for the work and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1866.

Office of Commissary of Subsistence, No. 4 State-st., New-York, June 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 1 o'clock P. M. of FRIDAY, June 29, 1866, for furnishing fresh Beef in such quantities as may be required from day to day for one year from the 10th of July, 1866, commencing on that day, at David's and Hart Islands, Fort Schuyler and Willet's Point, Sandy Hook, Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton, Lafayette and Wood, and New-York City, and all other places in the vicinities of each place and post as are not otherwise provided for.

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

All bids must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with two bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars each.

(Names of guarantors.) { ———— ———— "

Bidders themselves must be present at the opening of the proposals, and be fully prepared with their sureties to sign immediately the contract and bond. Evidence must be shown of the entire responsibility of each surety, two being required. *Any informality in the proposal will be the cause of its rejection*, and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments will be made monthly in such funds as may be furnished by the Government, viz.: currency, checks on certificates of indebtedness or others.

Any other information desired by those proposing to bid will be furnished on application at this office.

FRANCIS E. BEHIER, Bt. Major C. S.

TO STONE BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 9, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements, in

Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to North River;
Second-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery;
Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue;
Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenues;
Thirty-first-street, from Fifth and Sixth avenues;
Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues;
Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway;
Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street; and
Twenty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues.

Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

Office of the Safe Deposit Co. of New-York, Nos. 142 and 146 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED till and including the 6th of July, 1866, from manufacturers of safes for the erection of a vault for this Company. Particulars may be learned at this office. Only proposals direct from the manufacturers will be entertained.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.

JUNE 28, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned in pursuance of the provisions of Title 1, chapter IV, part II of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the acts amendatory thereof, have this day formed a limited partnership, to be conducted in the City of New-York, under the name or firm of PHILANDER REED.

That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the general produce and commission business, and in dealing in articles, merchandise and property appertaining thereto.

That PHILANDER REED is the general partner interested in said partnership, and THOMAS MURPHY is the special partner interested therein, and that the said PHILANDER REED resides in the City, county and State of New-York, and the said THOMAS MURPHY resides in the Town of Flatbush, in the County of Kings and State of New-York.

That the said THOMAS MURPHY, the special partner herein mentioned, has contributed as capital to the common stock of said partnership, the sum of three thousand dollars in cash.

That the said partnership is to commence on the 24th day of May, 1866, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1868.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto subscribed their names this 23d day of May, 1866.

PHILANDER REED,
THOS. MURPHY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of BUELL & SWAIN, was, on the 20th, dissolved by mutual consent. All claims will be settled by C. M. BUELL, who will continue the business at No. 206 West-st., New-York City.

THOS. E. SWAIN.
C. M. BUELL.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
(Signed) WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the style and firm of SEYMOUR & LACY, expires July 1, by limitation. The business will be continued by JOHN LACY, at No. 63 Reade-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, (young man preferred,) with $1,000, to fill the vacancy of a partner in a well-established business down town; half interest. Address, for one week, BROKER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONERY AND ICE-cream saloon, in Bleecker-st., west of 6th-av.; a good stand doing a fine business will be sold cheap, with all necessary utensils, fixtures, &c. Apply to W. W. LYON, No. 321 3d-st., from 6 to 8 P. M.

PARTIES HAVING A LEGITIMATE established business, and desiring a partner with $1,000, are invited to address Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 33th and 36th sts., New-York.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 12¼X24 INCH CYLINDER horizontal stationary engine; variable cut off; Douglas' patent governor, nearly new; very economical; to be taken out to put in a larger one of same style. May be seen running at the works of the New-London Horse Nail Co., New-London, Conn.

TOBACCO CUTTERS, HAND MACHINES, suitable for tobacco dealers and growers; will cut chewing or smoking. Manufactory No. 15 East 27th-st.

J. THOMPSON.

A FIRST-CLASS 70-HORSE TUBULAR boiler, new, at half its value. EMERY PRESS CO., No. 198 Water-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Presbyterian woman as first-class cook; is a good baker, and understands all kinds of pastry and dessert, and also taking charge of a dairy; no objection to the country; has eight years' reference. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, near 8th-st., Room No. 19, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, also hair-dressing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 35 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, a situation as wet nurse; lost her baby at the age of 3 months; no objection to go in the country; good references given. Call at No. 163 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an American woman for a young infant or grown children, who can do all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to go in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 22 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as children's nurse; is very good as sewer and embroiderer; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable German girls (sisters) as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; are willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 886 2d-av., near 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, A situation as housekeeper in a first-class hotel at the seashore, or will take the charge of the linen and store-rooms. Address Mrs. A. E. MOORE, Station F, Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as good cook; understands French and Spanish cooking; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; private family preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st. until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also all kinds of family sewing. Call for two days at No. 193 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 51 East 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECommended woman as cook. She can be seen at her last place, No. 136 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUATION as copyist. Address E. J., Station C.

A LADY GOING INTO THE COUNTRY wishes to find a place as chambermaid or waitress, for an excellent girl. Inquire at No. 57 West 48th-st., top bell.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF CONSIDerable business experience, a situation with some firm or mercantile house, either domestic or foreign; would go West, South or abroad, where he could promote the interests of the house; has been in business on own account a number of years, and is active and energetic, and considered as possessed of very fair abilities and talents. Address W. H. J., Box No. 3,198 Post-office, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF horses, drive and make himself generally useful; a respectable young man, who is well acquainted with the care of horses and can give every satisfaction as to character. Address H. KELLEY, No. 50 East Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRAUGHTSMAN in a civil engineer's, architect's, or builder's office by a young man who has had three years' experience in a first-class civil engineer's office. Address T. McCarthy's 9th-av. Hotel, corner of 54th-st., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York. DANIEL GRIFFIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; can give the most satisfactory reference for sobriety, honesty, industry and capability. Call or address a note to R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., for two days. No objection to the country for two or three months.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman; is a perfect driver; is truly honest and sober and careful; is a married man; would engage by the year; City or country. Call at No. 59 West 44th-st. For reference apply to Mr. H. C. Sweard, No. 21 East 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a man who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; good City and country reference. Address P. B., Station G., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO COLORED MEN, SITUAtions, either City or country; also two sisters, as cook and chambermaid. Inquire for SUSAN and MAY, at Nos. 247 and 249 Thompson-st., corner 4th.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, Scotch Protestant; has first-class reference, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address ALEXANDER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, a situation as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as light porter in a store or otherwise; good City reference from last employer. Address R. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

ANY GENTLEMAN WANTING A GOOD, sober man to keep his place in repair; can paint, carpenter and take an interest in the place, take care of a horse, and a pleasure in doing his duty, can find such by calling, or addressing C. J. W., No. 41 Liberty-st., near Post-office, for two days.

AS JANITOR—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY a respectable man and his wife, (English,) without incumbrance; or would take charge of a small hotel out of town; good references. Address O. HUNTER, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN OF TWENTY YEARS' experience in a mercantile house in England, wishes an engagement at once, or within one week. Address G. W., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY qualified wishes a situation as dispenser in a retail drug store. Apply to W., care of Joseph Oliver, No. 43 Cedar-st.

DRUG CLERK.—A COMPETENT DRUG clerk desires a situation out of the City. Address L. K. N., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.

Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,

MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—TO GO TO SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., two colored servants—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, to assist in the washing. Competent persons, with good references, can apply at the office of the New-York Condensing Company, No. 52 South-st., on Saturday, from 11 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DOMESTIC COMMISsion house, to learn the business; must be about 17 years of age, smart and intelligent. Address, in writing of applicant, F. & CO., Box No. 5,071 New-York Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A YOUTH IN a dry goods store who writes a quick and beautiful hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, in hand-writing, Box No. 456 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, &c., in a small family, ten miles from the City; must have good reference. Apply this day, Friday, at 11 o'clock, at No. 177 9th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE FOR A FARM: also a good single man as plain gardener; Scotch or German preferred. Call early, at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN OLD-ESTABlished cloth house, one who is well acquainted with the New-York City, Brooklyn and adjacent city trade. Address A. B. C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, A young man who writes rapidly and well. Address, with views as to salary, Box No. 2,655 Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE AS FIRST-class waiter and cook; French or German preferred. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at No. 31 Gold-st.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN IN A WHOLEsale dry-goods store, a German and an American. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WOman to cook for a small private family; must be a first-rate cook. Call at No. 760 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY, IN A JEWELER'S SHOP. T. M. WILLIS, No. 208 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST $25 sewing-machines in the market; a liberal commission given; machines warranted as represented. For terms address SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

AGENTS FOR LIFE INSURANCE wanted in every part of the country, by a Company offering unusual advantages to agents and insurers. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,769 New-York Post-office.

PERSONAL.

REWARD!

($500) FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Missing, since last Saturday afternoon, OTTO HILLE, aged 15 years, height about 5 feet 4 inches, has very thick light-brown curly hair, heavy black eyebrows and eyelashes, gray eyes and sallow complexion; had on a black and white mixed suit and brown felt hat, and was last seen at 2 P. M., near the Metropolitan Bank, Broadway. Any information that may lead to his discovery will be thankfully received by his afflicted family, and the above reward paid by applying to N. D. CARLILE & SON, No. 180 Pearl-st., New-York.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF CHARLES P. DWYER, (architect,) and of EDWARD J. DWYER, by HERMAN D. DWYER, formerly drummer boy of the Twentieth Michigan Regiment. Address care of GEORGE KELLOCK, Superintendent Out-Door Poor, No. 1 Bond-st.

[illegible]ORMATION WANTED OF MRS. [illegible], formerly of Keating, who lived with the Danish [illegible] a year ago. Apply to Mrs. SANDERS, No. 45 [illegible]

I MISS YOU EVERY MORNING AND evening. You were cruel to go to the country without saying good-bye.

COZ M.—I AM WELL, AND FEEL QUITE HAPpy since I heard from you. Write as often as you can.

LOTTIE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—UNITED STATES SEVEN-THIRTY BOND, June issue, No. 143,274, for $500, payable to Margaret Ellen Kindred. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above bond, for return of which, to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., a suitable reward will be paid.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE HARLEM steamboat *Sylvan Stream*, on the 27th inst., going from Peck-slip to Harlem, one package containing a SILVER CAKE-KNIFE, with ivory handle. The finder will please return the same to Messrs. TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, where the above reward will be paid.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,510	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

THE QUEEN	SATURDAY, June 30
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, July 7
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, July 14
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK	SATURDAY, July 28

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CABIN PASSENGERS BY THE NATIONAL Steam Navigation Company's Steamship THE QUEEN, are requested to be on board, at Pier No. 47 N. R., by 11 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, June 30.
Cabin passage $100. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	June 30
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	July 7
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	July 14
ETNA	SATURDAY	July 21

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 30, at 9 o'clock, precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power ....19th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 25; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP

WESTERN METROPOLIS,
H. SANDERS, Commander,

Will sail (from the stream) TO-DAY, June 29, 1866, for Bremen *via* Southampton, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Passengers will please meet at the barge office, foot of Whitehall-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., from whence they will be taken on board by tugboat.

RUGER BROS., General Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, (extra,) July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

First cabin.......$132 50 | Second cabin.......$65 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

TARIFA	WEDNESDAY, July 4.
TRIPOLI	WEDNESDAY, July 11.
ALLEPPO	WEDNESDAY, July 18.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.

CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, June 30
BRITANNIA	SATURDAY, July 14
HIBERNIA	SATURDAY, July 28

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburgh, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B., VIA EASTPORT.

The new side-wheel ocean steamer,
RAPIDAN,
Capt. W. B. EATON,

Will sail on FRIDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Freight taken at favorable rates to either place. Passage, including state-room and meals, $15.

This line offers peculiar inducements to shippers and pleasure-seekers, who can thus go to the heart of the sporting regions amid the magnificent scenery of the St. John River.

This line will be regular, and an additional ship will be put on so as to sail weekly from each place. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Returning, leaves St. John FRIDAY, July 6.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The elegant side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 4 N. R. on WEDNESDAY, July 4, punctually at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. R. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA.
will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST, Commander,

is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship
SARAGOSSA,
will follow on SATURDAY, July 7.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.

JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR WHITE MOUNTAINS AND CANADA,

VIA PORTLAND.

The first-class steamships DIRIGO and FRANCONIA form a Semi-Weekly line between New-York and Portland, leaving Pier No. 38 East River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

The DIRIGO leaves New-York SATURDAYS, and Portland WEDNESDAYS.

The FRANCONIA leaves New-York WEDNESDAYS, and Portland SATURDAYS.

This is one of the most expeditious and agreeable routes from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sound to Portland, and by Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is about six miles from the Glen House.

The steamers on this line are new, and their accommodations for passengers are strictly first-class.

Passage to Portland, including stateroom, $6; meals extra. Tickets procured at office, on Pier No. 38 East River. H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 11, from the Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

Shippers are notified that we shall not be prepared to receive freight for this ship until the morning of the SIXTH OF JULY.

For further particulars inquire at our office, on Company's pier, and No. 84 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

"PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS" FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
CATHARINE WHITING,
S. F. BAKER, Commander,

Is loading at Pier No. 12 North River. Sails THIS DAY, at 2 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills of lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded free of drayage by Cape Fear steamboat line. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 184 Maiden-lane.

Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.......Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage..........$20

The favorite passenger steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin passage ....$15.

Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.

The new and first-class steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 30.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 13 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually, from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the mountains (*via* stage from Wells River) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal, through without stop, at 9:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st. at 3 or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25, East River, at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (*via* stage from Littleton,) Newport (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT Doctress and Business Medium, has returned to her old office, No. 310 3d-av., near 24th-st., where she will again astonish all who visit her by telling names, describing friends, pointing out diseases, &c., that no one else has ever done. Ladies $1.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and gifted lady, tells all you wish to know—losses, numbers, prescribes medicines for all diseases.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. MCCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.

On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, June 29, 4 P.M.	Friday, June 29, 7 A.M.
Saturday, 30, 4½ P.M.	Saturday, 30, 7½ A.M.
Sunday, July 1, 7½ A.M.	Saturday, 30, 7½ P.M.
Sunday, 1, 7 P.M.	Sunday, July 1, 3½ P.M.
Tuesday, 3, 8 A.M.	Monday, 2, 7 A.M.
Wednesday, 4, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, 3, 11¼ A.M.
Thursday, 5, 9 A.M.	Wednesday, 4, 12½ P.M.
Friday, 6, 10 A.M.	Thursday, 5, 1 P.M.
Saturday, 7, 1 P.M.	Friday, 6, 2 P.M.
Sunday, 8, 9 A.M.	Saturday, 7, 4 P.M.
	Sunday, 8, 3½ P.M.

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.

Time-tables may be found in the New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; Case's Market, 3d-av., corner 19th-st.; J. Vantine, No. 2 Dey-st.; J. D. Hall's fruit-store, No. 74 Vesey-st., and H. Croker, printer, No. 272 Greenwich-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and spledid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 25, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 25, at 6 A. M.
Tuesday, 26, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 26, at 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 27, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 28, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 28, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 29, at 4½ P. M.	Friday, 29, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, 30, at 5 P. M.	Saturday, 30, at 7½ A. M.
Sunday, July 1, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 1, at 5 P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 20 cents; West Point, Cozzens, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the N. Y. Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR WEST-POINT AND NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing each way at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL will leave EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars. Excursion tickets, $1.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Syracuse	$4 05
New-York to Rochester	5 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	7 25

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—8½, 12¼, 3¼.
Dey-st.—9½, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CHANGE OF PIER—TROY LINE.—STEAMers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE are leaving pier foot of Harrison-st., North River, instead of Pier No. 40, daily at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON.

The large and commodious ST. RUBY, Capt. SAM. GREENWOOD, will make an excursion to West Point and Newburgh, and return, on SUNDAY, July 1, 1866, and will make the following landings: South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, 8 o'clock A. M.; Broome-st., East River, 8¼; Peck Slip, 8½; Pier No. 4 North River, 9; Christopher-st., 9½; 30th-st., North River, 10 A. M. A band will accompany the boat on the excursion. Tickets for the excursion, $1. Refreshments can be obtained on board.
WM. WAINWRIGHT, R. TUTTLE, } Proprietors.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.

Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

EXCURSION.—WHAT A SPLENDID SAIL TO New-Rochelle and Glen Cove on board the steamer SYLVAN GROVE, on SUNDAY, July 1. The SYLVAN GROVE will leave Peck-slip at 9½ o'clock on Sunday, July 1, for College Point, Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3½ and New-Rochelle at 4 o'clock P. M., landing at 8th and 34th sts. each way.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMOdious steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 333 Washington-st., near Reade.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture on suits.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT board up town; central or west side preferred; willing to pay a reasonable price for good accommodations; gas and water and piano are indispensable. Address ZERO, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, either in this City, Brooklyn or vicinity, with rooms unfurnished excepting carpets, by a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. Address, with full particulars, CIVIS, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARDS FOR board, with single rooms, to gentlemen rooming together, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; also lodgings from 50 cents.

BOARDING.—AN EASTERN FAMILY CAN accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 156 West 24th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MOUNT KISCO, Westchester County, N. Y., ten minutes' walk from depot, and 1½ hours from City by Harlem Railroad; large house, pleasant and airy rooms, beautiful and healthy location, churches, drives, stabling, hunting, fishing, &c. Apply at Hyatt's carpet-store, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute, or at Mount Kisco.

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COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE pleasant rooms, and two smaller, with board, in a private family, near the Powelton House, one mile north of Newburgh, on the Hudson; river view, lawn, shaded grounds, fruit and stabling. Address Box No. 122 Newburgh Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MRS. F. READ'S, Goshen, Orange County; good board and accommodations; piazza well shaded; piano and dancing-room, swing, croquette, and five minutes' walk from the depot (Erie Railroad.) Terms $10 and $8 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF SIX can have board at a farm-house near Bloomfield; plenty of fruit, milk and vegetables; terms $7 per week; no objection to children. For particulars inquire of C. W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st., from 10 to 4.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, very finely situated in Westchester County, 13 miles from the City, and convenient to the depot. Apply to A. W. KENNEDY, United States Assessor's Office, No. 896 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD IMmediately at a farm-house; location pleasant, well shaded and healthy; terms $7. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PALENSVILLE, near the Catskill Mountains. Location pleasant. For particulars, address BENJAMIN PECK, Palensville, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A QUIET SPOT ON the shore of New-York Bay, within thirty minutes of the City. Apply to ROBERT S. WALKER, No. 265 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family for single gentlemen, or married ones without children, one hour from the City. Call or address Mr. CASE, No. 324 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex, Conn.; prices from $7 50 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE—IN A healthy village located in Fulton County, on the banks of a beautiful river; good hunting, fishing, driving, &c.; horses on the place, house large, table unequaled. A family that wishes to spend a pleasant Summer out of town will find this satisfactory. Terms about $10 a week. Reference,
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SUMMER BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A family of six or eight can be accommodated with a suite of rooms, in a private family residing in a healthy location, 1¼ miles from the village; plenty of vegetables in the garden; stabling accommodations if required. Apply to W. F. PALMER, on the Cove Road, Stamford.

THREE OR FOUR DESIRABLE ROOMS with good board may be had in a handsome cottage residence, pleasantly located, near Newark; convenient to depot and within an hour of City Hall. Inquire personally of JOSEPH FOSTER, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

BOARD AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A LIMited number of persons will be furnished with very pleasant rooms and good board, in one of the best locations in the town, at reasonable rates. Address D. J., Box No. 5,477 Post-office, or inquire at No. 44 Broad-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS FAMILY CAN have board with a private family; half hour's ride from the City, between Flushing and Jamaica. Any party who wants a good, comfortable place, will apply to J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON, HIGHLANDS on the Hudson, twenty minutes from depot. Terms moderate for immediate applicants. Inquire at No. 92 Pearl-st., or address E. ROBINSON, Proprietor, Garrison, N. Y.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, FOR A FAMily of five or six persons, in a farmer's family on the Hudson River, not more than four or five miles back from the river, and within easy access of the City. J. D. O., New-York Post-office Box No. 6,774.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—AT NORWALK, Conn., two front rooms, very pleasant and airy, convenient for a family or otherwise, fronting on Union Park. Reference, John Stout, Esq., Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, New-York.

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DELIGHTFUL SUMMER BOARD AT reasonable rates.—The United States Hotel, Massena Springs, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., is now open.
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EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
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TORPEDOES, 5 CENTS PER PACK.
Fire-crackers, 10c. per pack.
Sky-rockets, 4c., 8c., 16c., 25c., 38c., 50c., &c.
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Fireworks of every kind, cheap.
Muslin sets, bunting, flags, lanterns, &c., at the lowest prices at TOWNSEND'S,
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FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
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DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

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THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
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in his own brilliantly successful Extravaganza, entitled
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OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE,
presented with new and beautiful Scenery, new Dresses, new Jokes, and all the modern improvements.
The young and beautiful Comedienne,
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In rehearsal John Brougham's great Extravaganza, entitled
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MATINEES TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 2½ o'clock.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

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This beautiful drama is founded upon
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POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS
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OPEN DAILY. LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE,

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PRICES OF ASCENSION,
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FORENOON AND AFTER DARK, TO VIEW
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The grounds, which afford both shade and shelter, can accommodate 10,000 visitors. Admission 25 cents.

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NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
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for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

FANS. FANS. FANS.

A large variety, from 25 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.
N. B.—Travelers' Tourists, all sizes, cheap.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HALL.

LEBANON SPRINGS,
COLUMBIA COUNTY,
NEW-YORK,
(NEAR THE SHAKERS,)
IS NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.
HAZARD & CO.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.

AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,
is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

FITZWILLIAM HOTEL.

This house is now open for Summer boarders. It is pleasantly situated about five miles from Monadnock Mountain. For romantic scenery and pleasant drives it is surpassed by none in New-Hampshire. Families or single boarders can be accommodated with board at reasonable rates. For full particulars address ABNER GAGE, Proprietor, Fitzwilliam, N. H.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased, refitted and furnished this house, have opened it for families and single persons; fine fishing, boating, &c.; carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad at Monroe, daily, except Saturdays, when they will meet the 4:30 P. M. train.

For further particulars address
M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Reopens for Summer board, by day or week, July 16; finest air, location and scenery; extensive and well-kept grounds, groves, walks and ponds; graveled roads for drives; direct access by day and night boats, Harlem and Hudson River Railroads; rooms refitted; reference to guests of last season; send for circular. Prof. S. T. FROST.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 26.
THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

SUMMER RESORT—AMERICAN HOUSE, Hyde Park, Vermont, J. I. NESMITH, Proprietor.—An elegant resort in the midst of the Green Mountains, on the direct route from Mount Mansfield to Memphremagog Lake; scenery unsurpassed; a good livery connected with the house.

VILLAGE HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., formerly occupied by D. Wells, is now opened for the reception of boarders. Rooms secured by application to proprietor. Steamboats and Long Island Railroad daily. Terms moderate. WM. J. TIMSON.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.
B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Lessee and Manager...............WM. WHEATLEY
FOURTH WEEK
OF THE
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE RAVELS,
YOUNG AMERICA, THE MARTINETTIS,
and full company FRIDAY, June 29, 1866.
FOUR MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENTS.
NICODEMUS,
In which GABRIEL AND ANTOINE RAVEL,
M. VAN HAMME, Mme. MARZETTI, &c., &c., will appear.

In consequence of its vast success will be again performed the splendid Pantomime of
THE CONTRABANDIST.

Francois Ravel	as	The Contrabandist
Gabriel Ravel	as	Sergeant Berge
Antoine Ravel	as	M. Moulan, the Miller

The performance will commence with
THE CHILD-WONDER, YOUNG AMERICA,
on the THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,
executing three back somersaults, never attempted by any artist on the trapeze.
The MARTINETTI BROTHERS will present their beautiful group, entitled
THE THREE ATHLETES.
SATURDAY EVENING — TRAPEZE, VIVANDIERE, GLADIATORS and RED GNOME.
On MONDAY, with every attention to Scenery, Costumes and Appointments, the Grand Fairy Trick Pantomime of
THE GOLDEN EGG.

The peculiar construction of this favorite establishment, its ILLUMINATED GARDEN, SPARKLING FOUNTAINS, &c., as well as its THOROUGH VENTILATION, have won for it the reputation of being the SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.

Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager...................J. H. Selwyn
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear by special request
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JUNE 29,
AS
GERTRUDE,
in the excellent vaudeville by J. R. Planche, entitled
THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
in which character her first appearance was made in America; and will also, on this occasion, appear in her celebrated impersonation of
JENNY LIND,
introducing her great imitations of well-known
OPERATIC ARTISTS,
supported by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe and the entire company.
The performance will commence with
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will appear for
HER FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 30,
IN LOAN OF A LOVER and JENNY LIND.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 29,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. DAN BRYANT,
on which occasion will be repeated Boucicault's most successful Irish Drama, in three acts, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRY OWEN,
produced with splendid and appropriate scenery and accessories, and the following unequaled distribution of characters:

Mr. DAN BRYANT........as.......Myles Na Coppaleen
(with the song "Limerick is Beautiful," and the famous "Macgillicuddy's Jig.")
Mr. W. R. Floyd (who has been specially engaged).................as...............Danny Mann
Miss Rosa Cooke...............as.............Eily O'Connor
(with the songs "Cruiskeen Lawn" and the "Pretty Girl Milking her Cow.")

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE,

Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.
FIFTH NIGHT OF THE
Young American Tragedian,
MR. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY,
Who will appear on
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 29, 1866,
in the beautiful romantic drama of
THE MARBLE HEART.
Phidias, Raphael, } ....MR. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY
SATURDAY, grand matinee of "Romeo and Juliet."

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager...............G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING as
LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED;
OR, THE JEWISH MAIDEN.
Concluding with a favorite farce.

LAST DAYS OF
FARRGUT TRIUMPHANT,
BY WM. PAGE,
AT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 BROADWAY.
WILL CLOSE

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Forty-first Annual Exhibition of Works of Art, now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., (corner 23d-st., and 4th-av.)
WILL CLOSE at 10 P. M., on Wednesday, July 4.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N. Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 32d-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—One of the most pleasant and healthy locations in the country. Pupils can remain through the Summer vacation. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST., first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

A PROFESSOR OF ESTABLISHED REPUTATION wishes to have an engagement for the Summer as tutor, either in the City or country; if in the City could visit at home; best references. Address P. J., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of music, French and English, desires a reëngagement in school; references exchanged. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent-rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)

A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Also, the Mason & Hamlin Portable Organs. Forty-five different styles. Prices, $75 to $1,000 each.

M. & H. have been awarded fifty-two highest premiums for important improvements and general superiority in this class of instruments.

They invite the closest scrutiny and comparison of their work by the best judges, and are gratified that they can refer with confidence to nearly every organist of note in the City for testimony to its superiority.

Second-hand Melodeons and Organs, of American and foreign manufacture, at low prices. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, &c.—GOOD NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO for $225; 1 for $250; 1 for $125. Also, paintings, cigars, watches, jewelry, blank books, albums, sewing-machines, electrical-machines, &c. Cash advances.
I. F. JONES, No. 53 Ann-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FIRST-RATE CHORister boys for Trinity Church Choir; they will receive education in the choir school, and salary according to merit. Apply to Mr. MESSITER, organist, No. 96 Liberty-st., daily at 6 P. M.

FINEST QUALITY OF GENUINE ITALian violin and guitar strings from Rome, Padua and Naples. DODWORTH & SON, No. 6 Astor-place.

SOUTH AMERICA.

(Continued from First Page.)

peror and his son-in-law, Count D'Eau, holding the two first rods of pallium which covered the Host, carried by the Archbishop. The appearance of the windows in the streets through which the procession had to pass was very brilliant, they being filled with thousands of ladies, and decorated with the richest damask and silk curtains.

Prof. Agassiz, the naturalist, continued his course of lectures on the River Amazon, to the entire satisfaction of crowded houses. Last week the German and Swiss residents of this city had a torchlight procession in honor of the Professor; it was the first thing of the kind seen here, and considered by all a fine turnout. Having stopped under Mr. Agassiz's windows, the German glee club (Liedertafel) sang four beautiful choruses, after which the Professor, in a very pretty little speech, thanked them heartily for their unexpected demonstration.

I was shown last night the contract entered into between the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture and the American line of packets, for the purpose of granting a free passage to all Americans desiring to settle in Brazil. All those desirous of emigrating should avail themselves of the golden opportunity. The International Emigration Society of this city will afford them free lodgings on their arrival here till they have selected the lands on which they desire to settle. Government lands will be sold to emigrants at the rate of one real the square broca, (fathom,) or about $1 to $2 per acre. This great benefit for emigrants as well as for this Empire, is due to the activity of Mr. B. Caymani, who has spared no means of having it carried into execution.

It is expected that in about two weeks the concession for the Collins line of telegraph will be obtained from Government. J. M. B.

A Ministerial Crisis—The Panic in England and its Effects—From the River Plate.

Rio de Janeiro, Sunday, June 3.

There is a quasi ministerial crisis here, the Ministers having been beaten on the Budget. They have called for a fusion of both Chambers, which will take place on the 8th of June. No change in the Ministry is looked for.

The news of the monetary crisis in England has caused general consternation, and business of all kinds is completely suspended. Several failures have occurred, owing to the return of protested bills from England.

Prices of all kinds of merchandise and rates of freight are altogether nominal, and nothing is likely to be done until further advices from Europe shall restore confidence.

Exchange on England 23d., but the banks decline drawing. The discount rate ranges from 8@12 per cent.

No engagement since that of Estero Vellaco has occurred between the allies and Paraguayans. A battle was expected to take place toward the end of May. Great sickness prevailed among the allied forces.

The Vice-President of the Argentine Confederation has resigned the Acting Presidency.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Object of the Tripartite Treaty—Comparative Strength of the Forces—Lopez Surprised—Affairs in Uruguay.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Buenos Ayres, Monday, May 14, 1866.

This country continues at war with Paraguay, allied with the neighboring State of Uruguay, or Oriental Republic, and Brazil. Little progress is made toward the fulfillment of the Tripartite Alliance, the principal object of which is to bind Paraguay by its natural boundaries, viz.: The rivers Paraguay and Parana on the southeast and northwest, respectively, and the Marague Mountains on the west; also, to replace President Lopez by a man of their own make, and who they may be able to manage. The real wish of the River Plate States and Brazil would be to attach the little State to their territory, but of course in this case it takes three to make a bargain. Politically, the intrigue now is, who can count most on the coming man of Paraguay. To this effect the Brazilians have already put forward a candidate—one of Lopez's Generals—who is a prisoner of the Brazilians on parole, *and drawing pay from the Brazilian Exchequer.* Rumor has it that he was bought to surrender himself and army.

Although in numbers the allied forces are much superior to those of Paraguay, yet they have to fight hard for every inch of ground gained. The Paraguay troops are well known as warriors, and have blind faith in their leader. On this latter fact hinges their strength.

As it may not be known at home the original cause of this war now of two years' standing, I give you a short sketch of it. In Uruguay, the Blanco Party had held power for some time, when the opposition, or Colorado, attempted to overthrow the former by force of arms. This, by itself, it could not successfully do, so, in an underhand-way, Brazil helped it into power. For what reason this was distasteful to Lopez, the President of Paraguay, is not shown, but the fact is, he declared his intention to help Uruguay to recover its lost Government, and immediately declared war against the party in power, and Brazil, its backer. At this juncture, it was found necessary to pass troops across one of the States of the River Plate. Proper application was made to the Buenos Ayres Government, which saw fit to deny the privilege. Later on, it allowed Brazil to pass up the river with its iron-clads. Lopez at once passed his army across Argentine territory, which brought about the triple alliance, so-called.

After months of war the allied armies have won a few victories, and have to-day possession of part of the territory of Paraguay, attempting to take the stronghold of Humaita. Our last accounts are that a body of Paraguayans surprised Lopez, the Montevideo General, and came near bagging him and the vanguard of the army; but the flight of a Brazilian battalion brought up the main body to prevent a complete route.

Thus the question stands. Lopez is no doubt much weakened, and his losses have been great, yet he don't seem to be at all scared. And so the game of cross purposes goes on. Brazil fights against the Blanco Party, but not against Uruguay—Paraguay against the Colorado Party, but not against Uruguay, either—and Brazil, River Plate and Uruguay fight against Lopez, but not Paraguay.

The end will probably be that Lopez and his *amie*, Madame Lynch, will find asylum in some foreign man-of-war, and sail for that paradise of American politicians, Europe; and Brazil and the River Plate States will establish a semi protectorate over Paraguay.

The money and banking question continues to create excitement. Many failures have taken place lately in the commercial world.

URUGUAY.

Beside the war with Paraguay, much excitement exists in Montevideo with regard to the Spanish war on the Pacific, and public opinion, as well as that of the Government, leans every day more and more toward the side of the Pacific Republics.

A newspaper was started a few days ago in Montevideo named the *Republican*, but which held very peculiar republican notions. The people didn't like it, and they rose *en masse* and destroyed it.

The Peruvian iron-clads have been raising quite a dust here, too. They arrived at Rio in the early part of April, and after repairs to one of them, they sailed southward, with private orders. They next were heard of in the neighborhood of Maldonado, a small village on the River Platte, about seventy miles from Montevideo. After having caught three vessels, (Spanish,) one of which they burned and two carried away with them, they entered the port and shipped some men. The authorities placed no difficulties in their way.

There are many Spanish vessels in Montevideo, ready to sail, but which do not dare leave the port; also three or four men-of-war (Spanish) in the same fix.

I have it from good authority that the iron-clads, led by an English coal vessel for their use, have gone direct to the Straits. It is not improbable that the Spanish fleet may meet them there.

In Montevideo we have the United States vessels *Juniata* and *Brooklyn.*

Sons of Temperance.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance has just closed its annual session in Montreal, Canada. Twenty-three States and Provinces were represented by one hundred and twenty-five delegates. The order now numbers nearly 150,000 and is fast increasing.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing two years:

M. W. Patriarch, J. N. Stearns, New-York City.
M. W. Associate, Rev. J. M. Cramp, Nova Scotia.
M. W. Scribe, S. W. Hodges, Massachusetts.
M. W. Treasurer, W. H. A. Kean, New-Brunswick.
M. W. Chaplain, Rev. J. B. Abbott, Indiana.
M. W. Conductor, J. M. Lyle, Pennsylvania.
M. W. Sentinel, J. C. Pickels, Delaware.

The Late Gordon Cumming's Collection.

Gordon Cumming, the renowned African traveler and intrepid lion hunter, having quitted this world, his extensive collection, which was exhibited some years since, has passed through the auction-rooms of Messrs. Stevens, in King-street, and it may be consolatory to the spirit of the mighty hunter to know that the skins, tusks and bones which have so long kept company together are not now dispersed. They have passed, in fact, into the possession of another mighty hunter, though of different game, and have been knocked down to the equally intrepid and no less renowned P. T. Barnum, of New-York, in the United States of America and elsewhere. At the sale, which took place on Saturday last, Mr. Barnum's agents, Messrs. Wells & Nimmo, silenced all opposition by the decided character of their biddings, and secured not only the grand panorama, which brought so vividly before the spectator the scenes and adventures through which the traveler passed, but all the great gems of the collection. A large skull of an elephant and the great ivory tusks realized 100 guineas, while lions' skulls and other osteological specimens produced large sums. The skins were secured in a lot for Mr. Barnum, who, since the destruction of his museum in New-York, has, we are told, despatched agents to the uttermost ends of the earth to secure attractions for the new collection he is about to submit to the notice of a discriminating public.—*London Morning Post.*

MEXICO.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The Sinews of War in Mexico—Santa Anna—War and Misery—The Gold Mines of Venezuela, &c.

Havana, Saturday, June 23, 1866.

Upon the results of the mediations and toils of the Ministers of the Treasury and of War in the shaky Empire of Napoleon's *protegé* depends the future stability of the throne. At least so says his fervent partisan, the *Estafette*, while admitting at the same time how precarious is the actual situation, without money or troops.

The *Diario del Tampeño* bitterly reproaches Santa Anna for his inconsistency in seeking the aid of the nation which he has always reviled.

The Republicans had been repulsed in an attack on Tresvillo. They numbered 1,200, and were commanded by Miguel Auza.

In the District of Queretaro the guerrillas had committed several sanguinary acts. Among their victims were some magistrates. One of these, on being hanged, tried to undo the knot, when his hands were cruelly slashed, and a bullet through his heart finished his agony. Indeed, robberies and murders are continually taking place. The guerrillas traverse immense distances in the course of a single night, and so appear in a place when least expected. In this manner Gutierrez, leaving Colcoman by a rapid march, succeeded in sacking the estate of the Jazmin, and, by carrying off the superintendent, gave a significant warning to all who should presume to disobey. Imperialists have already left Zapotlan in order to check these incursions.

Huejutla had revolted from the Empire, Antonio Reyes, the leader, lost his life in the consequent struggle, as did also the Imperialist chief, Labastida. Bitter vegeance is threatened for this defection, which is to be promptly punished that further discontent may be checked.

Gen. Mendez had returned to Morelia after a laborious excursion, during which he twice overtook his enemy. The principal encounter took place at some leagues distance from Morelia. He came upon an encampment of the Republicans on the banks of the River Santiago, but the result was negative, for his opponents took to the mountains, and having been careful to get good horses from the surrounding estates, they rode off with sound skins.

Van der Smissen writes to the Prefect that he had surprised Martinez, killed thirty of his men, and captured seventy horses.

A person writing from Guadalajara says: "From all points of the compass we are plagued with bands of evil-doers, which even daze to attack the detachments. Ten days since they fell upon the little town of San Martin, and after hanging the Judge robbed the houses."

At Tlacotalpam great misery is experienced, owing to all communication with the rest of the coast being stopped. Alvarado and some other towns still maintain a trade with Tuxtla, &c. Everything is excessively dear; a pitcher of water is worth two or even three shillings. All this misery is borne by the inhabitants, while the Imperialist garrison is well supplied by the French steamers. The other night the Republicans made an attack but retired, a fresh assault gave for result the burning of some houses; some days after there ensued a fight about a mile from the city, then more burning of houses, while the French ships are destroying the estates within reach of their cannon.

The City of Mexico is to be surrounded by a dyke, which will guard it from inundations. Mr. Charles F. Loosey has been authorized to establish a line of steamers between Vera Cruz and New-Orleans. There will be two trips per month, and $2,000 per round voyage is the Government compensation. Next month will see the line in operation.

The Capital has been rejoicing at the inauguration of the railroad of San Angel, which took place with much pomp.

The latest papers from Venezuela boast greatly of the gold mines, which they insist are richer than those of California, and, although worked in a rude manner, the yield is highly lucrative, and so abundant that $14 in silver will purchase an ounce of gold. Negotiations as to the entry of foreign capital and labor are now in progress.

A letter from Laguayra says that the question of war with Spain had ceased to occupy public attention, for the Congress had settled the matter by declaring that Venezuela had no motive for hostilities, as the war in the Pacific was concerning a question of dignity, and not of independence.

The Government of St. Domingo is now in the hands of a triumvirate composed of Pimentel, Luperon and Garcia. It is needless to say that such repeated convulsions cause all lovers of order to despair of better days.

In Havana we have no news of importance. The death of Sama, the rich merchant who of late years was honored with the title of Marquis of Marianao, one or two affairs of honor, and the removal of the "Intendente" of the Treasury are topics of the day. The new Chief of the Treasury is already known here, having for some years been the Chief Judge of the Island. LARA.

THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.

Report of the Investigating Committee—The Cause of the Bloody Outbreak—Antipathy of the Whites to the Blacks—How They Butchered the Colored Men—Behavior of the Civil Authorities.

The following is a report of an investigation of the causes, origin and results of the late riots in the City of Memphis, made by Col. Chas. F. Johnson, Inspector-General of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and Major F. W. Gilbreth, Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. Howard, Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands:

The remote cause of the riots, as it appears to us, is a bitterness of feeling which has always existed between the low whites and blacks, both of whom have long advanced rival claims for superiority. These parties are about equal in intelligence, being as degraded as human beings can possibly be. Thousands of these ignorant whites and blacks are employed in the city as hackmen, porters, draymen, &c.

White men equally as ignorant and degraded are employed as policemen, who have taken every occasion to trample upon the negro. This feeling of hatred for the negro race has been fostered, especially during the past year, by the more intelligent portion of the community, and the incendiary and inflammatory articles which have appeared in certain local newspapers from day to day for months past. In addition to this general feeling of hostility, there was a special hatred among the city police for the colored troops who were stationed here for a long time, and had recently been discharged from the service of the United States, which was reciprocated most cordially by the soldiers. This has frequently resulted in minor affrays, not considered worthy of notice by the authorities. These causes combined produced a state of feeling between whites and blacks which would require only the slightest provocation to bring about an open rupture.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE.

On the evening of the 30th of April, 1866, several policemen (four) came down Causey-street, and meeting a number of negroes forced them off the sidewalk. In doing so a negro fell and a policeman stumbled over him. The police then drew their revolvers and attacked the negroes, beating them with their pistols. Both parties separated, deferring the settlement by mutual consent to some future time. On the following day, May 1, during the afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 5, a crowd of colored men, principally discharged soldiers, had assembled.

About this time the police fired upon unoffending negroes remote from the riotous quarter.

Colored soldiers, with whom the police first had trouble, had returned in the meantime to Fort Pickering.

The Police were soon reinforced, and commenced firing on the colored people, men, women and children in that locality, killing and wounding several. Shortly after, the City Recorder, John C. Creighton, arrived upon the ground, corner of Causey and Vance streets, and in a speech, which received three hearty cheers from the crowd there assembled, counseled and urged the whites to arm and kill every negro, and drive the last one from the city, &c. Then during this night the negroes were hunted down by Police, firemen, and other white citizens, shot, assaulted, robbed, and in many instances their houses searched, under pretence of hunting for concealed arms, plundered and then set on fire; during which no resistance, as far as we can learn, was offered by the negroes. A white man by the name of Dunn, a fireman, was shot and killed by another white man through mistake.

During the morning of the 2d of May (Wednesday) everything was perfectly quiet in the district of the disturbances of the previous day. Very few negroes were in the street, and none of them appeared with arms, or in any way excited, except through fear.

About 10 o'clock A. M. a posse of Police and citizens again appeared in South Memphis and commenced an indiscriminate attack upon the negroes. They were shot down without mercy; women suffered alike with the men, and in several instances little children were killed by these miscreants. During this day and night, with various intervals of peace and quiet, the massacre continued. The city seemed to be under the control of a lawless mob, during this and the two succeeding days, (3d and 4th.)

All crimes imaginable were committed, from simple larceny to rape and murder. Several women and children were shot in bed. One woman (Rachel Johnson) was shot and then thrown into the flames of a burning house and consumed. Another was forced twice through the flames and finally escaped.

In some instances houses were fired and armed men guarded them to prevent the escape of the inmates inside.

A number of men whose loyalty is undoubted, long residents of Memphis, who deprecated the riot during its progress, were denominated Yankees and Abolitionists, and were informed, in language more emphatic than gentlemanly, that their presence here was unnecessary.

To particularise further as to individual acts of inhumanity would extend the report to too great a length.

The riot lasted until and including the 4th day of May, but during all this time the disturbances were not continual, as there were different times, of greater or less length, during each day in which the city was perfectly quiet, attacks occurring generally after sunset each day.

The rioters ceased their violence, either of their own accord or from want of material to work on, the negroes having hid themselves, many fleeing into the country.

CONDUCT OF THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

Mr. John Park, Mayor of Memphis, seemed to have lost entire control of his subordinates, and either through lack of inclination and sympathy with the mob or an utter want of capacity, completely failed to suppress the riot and preserve the peace of the city. His friends offer in extenuation of his conduct that he was in a state of intoxication during a part or most of the time, and he was therefore unable to perform the high and responsible functions of his office.

Since the riot no official notice has been taken of the occurrence either by the Mayor or Board of Aldermen. Neither have the city courts taken cognizance of the numerous crimes committed, although many of the perpetrators are known. No arrests have been made, nor is there now any indication on the part of the civil authorities that any are meditated by them.

It appears the Sheriff of this county, P. M. Winters, endeavored to appease the mob on the evening of the 1st of May, but his good intentions were thwarted by a violent speech delivered to the mob by John C. Creighton, City Recorder, who urged and directed the arming of the whites and the wholesale slaughter of the blacks. This speech was delivered on the evening of the 1st of May to a large crowd of police and citizens, on the corner of Vance and Causey streets, and to it can be attributed in a great measure the continuance of the disturbance. The following extracts are from the speech of the City Recorder, before alluded to: "That every one of the citizens should get arms, organize and go through the negro districts," and he "was in favor of killing every nigger." * * * "We are not prepared now but let us prepare and clean every nigger out of town." * * * "Boys, I want you to go ahead and kill every one of the nigger race and burn up the cradle."

The effect of such language delivered by a municipal officer, so high in authority, to a promiscuous and excited assemblage can be easily perceived. From that time they seemed to act as though vested with full authority to kill, burn and plunder at will.

The conduct of a great number of the city police, who are generally composed of the lower class of whites, selected without reference to their qualifications for the position, was brutal in the extreme. Instead of protecting the rights of persons and property, as is their duty, they were chiefly concerned as murderers, incendiaries and robbers. At this they even protected the rest of the mob in their acts of violence.

No public meeting has been held by the citizens, although three weeks have now elapsed since the riot, to express their approbation or condemnation of the mob, thus by their silence appearing to approve of their conduct.

The only regrets that are expressed by the mass of the people are purely financial. There are, however, very many honorable exceptions, chiefly among men who have fought against the Government in the late rebellion, who deprecate in strong terms both the civil authorities and the rioters.

ACTION OF BREVET BRIG.-GEN. BEN. P. RUNKLE.

Gen. Runkle, Chief Superintendent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Sub-District of Memphis, was waited upon every hour in the day during the riot by colored men, who begged of him protection for themselves and families, and he an officer of the army, detailed as agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, experienced the humiliation of acknowledging his utter inability to protect them in any respect. His personal appearance at the scenes of the riot had no effect on the mob, and he had no troops at his disposal. He was obliged to put his headquarters in a defensive state, and we believe it was only owing to the preparations made that they were not burned down.

Threats had been openly made that the Bureau office would be burned, and the General driven from the town. He, with his officers and a small squad of soldiers, some loyal citizens, who volunteered, were obliged to remain there during Thursday and Friday nights.

The origin and results of the riot may be summed up briefly as follows: The remote cause was the feeling of bitterness which has always existed between the two classes. The minor affrays which occurred daily, especially between the police and colored soldiers, the general tone of certain city papers which have almost constantly counseled the low whites to open hostilities with the blacks.

The immediate cause was the collision heretofore spoken of between a few policemen and negroes on the evening of the 30th of April, in which both parties may be equally culpable, followed on the evening of the 1st of May by another collision of a more serious nature, and subsequently by an indiscriminate attack upon unoffensive colored men and women.

Three negro churches were burned, also eight school-houses, five of which belonged to the United States Government, and about fifty private dwellings, owned, occupied or inhabited by freedmen as homes, and in which they had all their personal property. Scanty as this was, it was valuable to them, and in many instances contained the hard earnings of months of labor.

Large sums of money were taken by the Police and others, the amounts varying from $5 to $400, the latter being quite frequent, owing to the fact that many of the colored men had just been paid off and discharged from the army. No dwellings occupied by white men exclusively were destroyed, and we have no evidence of any white man having been robbed.

From the present disturbed condition of the freedmen in the districts where the riots took place, it is impossible to determine the exact number of negroes killed and wounded. The number already ascertained as killed is about thirty, and the number wounded about fifty. Two white men were killed, viz.: Stephens, a policeman, and Dunn, of the Fire Department.

The surgeon who attended Stephens gives it as his professional opinion that the wound which resulted in his death was caused by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hands.

Dunn was killed May 1 by a white man through mistake.

Two others, both policemen, were wounded; one slightly in the finger, the other (Slatterly) seriously.

The losses sustained by the Government and negroes, as per affidavits received up to date, amount to the sum of $98,319 55.

Subsequent investigations will, in all probability, increase the amount to $120,000.

CHARLES F. JOHNSON,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

Fred. W. Gilbreth, Major and Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Howard.

Christian Union Convention.

A large and varied congregation assembled, as a Christian Union Convention, in the Dutch Reformed Church, on the Brooklyn Heights, (Rev. Dr. Eells, pastor,) last evening, at the call of the Council of the American Christian Union Association. The following call presented the contemplated object and scope of the Convention:

Whereas, In our population, consisting of 300,000 individuals, it has been ascertained that only about 50,000 come regularly under the preaching of the Gospel;

It is proposed to call a Convention of ministers and representatives of the evangelical branches of the Church in the City, to consider and adopt some plan of organized effort to meet this great want;

Therefore, we, the subscribers, approving the object and willing to coöperate in this mode of practical Christian union, do unite in calling such a convention, to be held in the Reformed Dutch Church on the Heights, corner of Pierrepont-street and Monroe-place, on Thursday evening, June 28, at 8 o'clock.

Each minister approving will appoint or request his Church to appoint four lay delegates to attend said Convention with him.

The chair was occupied by Rev. Dr. T. L. Hodge, and Rev. A. S. Hunt, and Mr. Smithers were Secretaries.

Rev. George E. Thrall said that it was new to see such a spectacle as that presented, a representation of all the Evangelical Churches of the various denominations in Brooklyn gathered under one roof to deliberate upon a common plan for the salvation of immortal souls, and intimated that a plan had been prepared by Rev. Dr. Waterbury, which would be submitted to the Convention.

Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D., then read the details of a plan for the general evangelization of Brooklyn, which foreshadows the erection of one or more Tabernacles, which might be designated the "Union Tabernacles." It proposed that three ministers of as many denominations should occupy the desk each Sabbath; that hymns in large characters should be hung from the desk, so that all the people could see and unite in singing them; that posters placed in frequented localities should be put up every Saturday, announcing the names of officiating ministers for the following day, &c.—the whole arrangement to be under the immediate direction of the Christian Union Association.

Rev. Dr. Spear offered the following resolution:

That the members of this Convention, approving of the plan proposed by the Christian Union Association, pledge themselves, as ministers and members of Christian churches, to aid in promoting the effort.

He said it was a gratifying spectacle to behold an assembly gathered there which could claim the generic, Catholic name of "Christian;" a body of Christians who believed in one common faith, embodying the Headship of Christ, the inspiration of the Scriptures and the salvation of souls by the blood of Jesus. They had met to organize for a great practical work, and he hoped to see it established into a success, as a supplement to all the Churches. For one he was ready to embark in it, and he had no doubt of its ultimate success.

Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of the Sands-street Methodist Episcopal Church, seconded the motion, and in doing so hoped that the plan might be carried into successful operation and to a blessed consummation. He could have no doubt that such an effort was needed. They had but to look into the various localities of Brooklyn to understand the necessity of such an effort.

Rev. Dr. Rockwell said they must do something not merely to gather people into their own churches—they must go out into the streets and lanes of the city and gather in the people in the spirit of people who did really love souls. He disliked the idea of Mission Churches as they were calculated to establish a distinction between the rich and the poor, which he deemed had better not be known in Christian parlance.

Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of St. Ann's Church, spoke of the difficulties and the obstacles which were peculiar to his own Church in the way of such an evangelical movement, but as for himself, he had come there to offer his hand and his heart to all the ministers and brethren who loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth, and he longed for the time when men who doubted would come out squarely and confess themselves either Protestants or Papists. He referred at length to the sources to which they were indebted to the feeling which had resulted in their movement in favor of evangelical effort.

He was followed by Mr. Green of the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, and Mr. Burr from the Church of the Pilgrims, who said that they were there by appointment of their respective pastors, and without authority to commit their respective Churches to any plan looking to the need of funds. They were followed by Mr. Fitch, who was of opinion that after all the preachers of the Gospel, like Mahomet of old, would have to go to the mountain, and he thought this plan was the road to it.

Rev. Dr. Eells believed in the plan, and had not the slightest doubt as to its success if it was tried, and he believed in trying it.

Rev. Mr. Lowrie, of the Hansom-place Baptist Church, having been requested to speak by Rev. Henry Kimball, the General Corresponding Secretary of the Christian Union Association, made a spirited speech, in which he took ground against the whole plan.

Addresses were then made *pro* and *con* as to the feasibility of the plan, and the responsible character of the Christian Union Association, and the propriety of all putting the required effort into the City Mission, by Rev. Mr. Watkins, Methodist; Rev. Mr. Paterson, United Presbyterian; Rev. Mr. Thomas, Baptist; Mr. Bell, of Plymouth Church; Rev. Mr. Leake, Methodist; Rev. Mr. Graves, Baptist, and Rev. Dr. Sewell, Methodist.

Rev. Mr. Thomas moved for a division of the question, and in order to relieve the Convention of difficulty at coming to a conclusion, Dr. Sewell moved that the resolution offered by Dr. Spear be referred back to the Council of the American Christian Union Association for reconsideration, the Convention to meet again at the call of said Council.

Rev. Dr. Spear offered the concluding prayer and the President pronounced the benediction, when the meeting adjourned.

Fires.

IN BEEKMAN-STREET.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the first floor of the six-story building No. 17 Beekman-street, occupied by Charles Pfizer & Co., as a wholesale drug-store. The flames were extinguished by the firemen before they had ascended above the second floor. The loss of Messrs. Pfizer is estimated at $50,000. They are insured for $65,000 in the Montauk, Globe, Manhattan, American of Philadelphia, Narragansett, Relief, Empire City, Enterprise of Philadelphia, Western, Liverpool and London, Northwestern of Oswego, Exchange, Commonwealth, Importers and Traders, Corn Exchange, Etna of Hartford, Mechanics, Williamsburgh City, Lamar, Lafayette, North American of Hartford, New-England and Brevoort Insurance Companies. The five upper floors are occupied by E. Meyer, paper-box manufacturer. Loss, $15,000; insured for $10,000 in the Star, Lenox, Albany, City and Central Park Companies. The building is owned by Charles O'Conor. Damage, $3,000; fully insured. No. 15 Beekman-street, also owned by Mr. O'Conor, is damaged about $500. Mr. E. H. Truax, dealer in druggists' articles, on the second floor, sustains a loss of about $2,500, fully insured in the New-England, Norwich, Albany, City, Hampden, Hope, Atlantic Fire and Marine of Providence, Home of New-Haven, Mercantile, Bowery, Metropolitan, Indemnity and Dirigo Insurance Companies.

IN EAST HOUSTON-STREET.

At two o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the confectionery store of German Nowske, No. 448 East Houston-street. Loss about $500; insured for $1,000 in the Relief Insurance Company. The cause of the fire is unknown.

IN WASHINGTON-STREET.

A fire occurred at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the basement of No. 776 Washington-street, occupied as a bakery by E. C. A. Dorrman. The flames originated by the ceiling becoming overheated from the oven. The firemen were soon on the ground and extinguished the flames before they had caused any material damage. Mr. Dorrman's loss is about $100; not insured. The premises are owned by Mr. Morgan, and are damaged by fire and water to the extent of $300; fully insured. While proceeding to the fire No. 3 Truck was upset on the corner of Bank and Greenwich streets, by losing a wheel.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Emigration was held yesterday. President Verplanck occupied the chair. The meat contractors having made application for an increase of price, the matter was referred to the Ward's Island Committee.

The following is the usual semi-monthly report:

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

Number landed at this port to June 20, 1866...113,591
From June 20 to June 27...6,033
Total...119,624
From January to same date, 1865...70,404
Excess in favor of 1866...49,220

INMATES OF WARD'S ISLAND.

In June..1866, 1,317; 1865, 918; 1864, 1,021; 1863, 726.

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1866...$12,007 96
Gross receipts to June 20...$284,194 09
Receipts to June 27 for commutation of passengers...16,462 28—300,656 37
Total...$312,664 33
Disbursements as per previous account to June 20, 1866...228,675 34
Balance in hand...$83,988 99

OUT DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ATHLETICS VS. STAR—A HANDSOME FIELDING GAME IN BROOKLYN.

The Athletics played the Star Club of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at the Capitoline Grounds, the result being another victory for the Philadelphians, by a score of 37 to 19. The Star is one of the prettiest fielding clubs we know of, and the display they made in this game was the best we have ever seen. They are light batters, however, and in this respect the Athletics had the advantage of them, and by their heavy batting overcame the superior fielding of the Stars. The Athletics took the lead from the first, and maintained it till the close of the game, making 20 runs in the last three innings, to their opponent's 5. Where all did so well it would be invidious to particularize the individual playing of the Brooklyn club. Of the Athletics Reach, McBride and Wilkins made the best batting score, while Fisler and Kleinfelder did the best fielding. In the eighth innings Fisler sprained himself very severely, and had to be carried from the field. The Athletics were handsomely entertained at the conclusion of the game, and spent a pleasant hour in social enjoyment. The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.	STAR.	Outs.	Runs.
Kleinfelder, r. f.	4	3	Waddell, 1st b.	3	3
McBride, p.	3	5	Sullivan, p.	5	1
Reach, 2d b.	0	8	Lewis, l. f.	4	2
Wilkins, s. s.	1	5	Worth, c. f.	2	3
Berkenstock, 1st b.	4	4	Macdiarmid, 2d b.	0	4
Dockney, c.	6	3	Flanders, s. s.	3	2
Fisler, c. f.	2	4	Thomson, c.	4	1
Deshong, 3d b.	5	2	Smith, r. f.	4	1
Pike, l. f.	2	3	Manly, 3d b.	2	2
Total	27	37	Total	27	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	3	7	0	4	3	0	9	10	1—37
Star	2	2	0	6	2	1	1	3	1—19

Umpire—Mr. O'Brien, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Schofield and Macdiarmid.
Time of game, three hours.
Fly balls—Athletic, 12; Star, 15.

MUTUAL VS. EUREKA.

The home-and-home game between the Eureka Club, of Newark, and the Mutual Club, of New-York, was played at Hoboken yesterday, the result being a signal victory for the Mutuals. A very large crowd was in attendance, attracted by the reputation of the clubs and the prospect of a close and exciting game. But Martin's slow pitching, aided by the splendid fielding of the Mutuals, proved too much for the Eurekas, and at the end of the ninth inning the totals stood 24 to 13. In fact, but for the rally the Eurekas made in the eighth inning, in which they obtained eight runs by good batting, the game would have been very one-sided. Zeller, Waterman and R. Hunt, of the Mutuals, excelled in fielding, the former securing the only home run of the game by a low hit to left field, the ball finding its way to the lower field, where the Athletics and Empires were playing. The ground was wet and muddy from the rain, but, notwithstanding this drawback, the fielding was excellent. Pennington, Brientnall and Osborne, of the Eurekas, are especially noteworthy for their good play. The game was quickly played, and proved a very interesting contest for the large crowd present. We give the score below:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Goldie, 1st b.	2	5	Callaway, l. f.	4	1
R. Hunt, c. f.	3	4	Tyrrell, r. f.	5	1
Waterman, 3d b.	3	3	Littlewood, c. f.	4	1
Patterson, s. s.	2	4	Pennington, 2d b.	3	2
Jewett, c.	4	1	Mills, 1st b.	2	3
Martin, p.	5	0	Brientnall, 3d b.	3	2
Zeller, l. f.	3	2	Falteonte, p.	1	1
C. Hunt, r. f.	3	2	Osborne, c.	2	[illegible]
McMahon, 2d b.	2	3	Shugard, s. s.	3	2
Total	27	24	Total	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	4	2	0	1	6	1	3	3	4—24
Eureka	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	8	0—13

Umpire—Mr. Thorne, of the Newark Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Okie and Holden.
Time of game, 2 hours 15 minutes.
Fly balls—Mutuals, 17; Eurekas, 14.

ATHLETIC VS. EMPIRE.

The last of the series of games between the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, and our Metropolitan clubs, took place at Hoboken yesterday, the Athletics winning by the large score of 64 to 10. The Empires have lost six of the best players of their really fine nine of last year, and consequently were in no condition to meet their noted opponents. Still the nine they brought out on this occasion made a very good game with the Philadelphians, and did a great deal better than their friends expected. The bad condition of the ground prevented as fine a display of fielding as would otherwise resulted, and tended to prolong the game. The crowd in attendance after the conclusion of the game on the upper field was very numerous, and interfered considerably with the fielding, but the players were good natured, and took it all in good part. Considerable fun was created toward the latter part of the game, when the Empires put in Miller to pitch. Taken altogether, the game was very enjoyable. The Empires entertained their guests in good style at the end of the game, and the Athletics returned to the City at a late hour, feeling highly elated at their success. The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.	EMPIRE.	Outs.	Runs.
Kleinfelder, r. f.	2	9	Wilson, l. f.	3	1
McBride, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Russell, c.	3	1
Reach, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], s. s.	3	1
Wilkins, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Duncan, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berkenstock, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dockney, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hayhurst, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshong, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Miller, r. f.	3	1
Pike, 3d b.	2	7	Benson, 2d b.	3	1
Total	27	64	Total	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	19	10	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	4	10—64
Empire	2	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	2—10

Umpire—Mr. Connell, of the Gotham Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Schofield and Bloomfield.
Time of Game—3 hours 25 minutes.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. PHILADELPHIA.

The match between these clubs, commenced on Wednesday, terminated in favor of the St. George Club. On Wednesday the St. George made 155 in their first innings, Wright's 38, Winfield's 22 and Robinson's 28 being the most noteworthy features of the day's play. In their first innings the Philadelphians obtained but 49, and in their second they had secured 32 runs, with three wickets down, when game was called for the day. Yesterday, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the game was resumed at 3 o'clock, and when the last wicket went down the Philadelphians had run up the respectable score of 108 for their second innings, making their total 157. St. George having four runs to get to win, Gordon and Gisborne went to the bat. After a wide ball and a bye, the former made a slashing square leg hit, from which he obtained the required four runs, the St. George thus winning the match by ten wickets. In the first day's play, Winfield made a splendid catch from a square leg hit by Cadawalder, which was a beauty. Earnshaw's wicket keeping was very weak on Wednesday, and he lost several chances to stump Jarvis and West. Winfield is unquestionably the best player for this position in the St. George Club, and we were surprised to see him play anywhere else in this match. The Philadelphians were treated in a very hospitable manner on both days, and the social enjoyment was very great. The score is as follows:

ST. GEORGE—FIRST INNINGS.

Winfield b. Large	22	Cazer b. Large	7
H. P. Gisborne l. b. w. b. Magee	—	Robinson, run out	28
Gibbes b. Barclay	11	Douglas b. Barclay	5
Earnshaw c. Cadawalder b. Barclay	2	Butterfield b. Barclay	7
G. Wright c. Clay b. Large	38	Gordon, not out	15
		Hill, run out	2
		Byes, 11; leg byes, 3; wides, 9; no balls, 2	25
		Total	155

PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Barclay c. Hill b. Gibbes	4	b. Wright	8
Large c. Gibbes b. Wright	3	b. Gibbes	0
West b. Gibbes	0	c. Cuter b. Wright	4
Clay c. Douglass b. Wright	23	b. Butterfield	2
Jarvis c. Earnshaw b. Wright	6	b. Wright	13
Magee l. b. w. b. Gibbes	1	c. and b. Wright	2
Stevens, run out	0	b. Wright	14
Cadawalder c. Winfield b. Gibbes	4	c. Butterfield b. Gibbes	29
Hunt b. Wright	0	c. and b. Wright	21
Meade, not out	0	b. Wright	2
Beasley b. Wright	4	not out	0
Byes	6	Byes, 6; leg byes, 2; wides, 4; no balls, 1	13
Total	49	Total	108

The Turf.

TROTTING ON THE FASHION COURSE, L. I.—POSTPONEMENT.

Owing to the unfavorable weather yesterday, the great trot for the $2,000 purse, given by the proprietor of the Fashion Course, did not take place. It is postponed until Monday next, when, if the day should be propitious, the most exciting trotting contest of the season may be looked for. The horses entered are Hiram Woodruff's b. g. *Dexter*, D. Mace's b. s. *Commodore Vanderbilt*, J. Bowe's br. s. *George M. Patchen*, and owner's blk. g. *General Butler.* Such a quartette of fast horses have rarely, if ever, been entered for a race.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Sunstrokes.—The following additional cases of *coup de soleil* are reported as occurring on Wednesday: An unknown man, about 60 years of age, was found lying in Avenue B, in an insensible condition, from the effects of the heat. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital. John Read, residing in Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, was found in Chatham-street prostrated by the heat. He received medical aid at the Fourth Precinct Station-house. William Gleason, aged 60, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 543 First-avenue, was prostrated by the heat in Thirty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue. He was attended by Drs. Ranney and Smith, and subsequently taken home.

Woman Found Drowned.—The body of the woman found drowned off Wheeler's Dock on Wednesday evening has been taken to the Deadhouse, where the remains have been viewed by several persons in the hope or fear of identifying some missing female relative. The deceased had on a black cloth cloak, white underclothing, and dress of a pink color; no shoes or stockings on the feet. The height is about five feet five inches. There was no hair, it having been rubbed off by the action of the water. The face was much disfigured and the body in the first stages of decomposition, from which it is inferred that it has been in the water for at least six weeks.

Fatal City Car Accident.—In the Times of the 21st instant a paragraph appeared giving the particulars of a little girl named Caroline Krehbiel being run over by a Second-avenue car, in front of her residence, No. 134 Allen-street. The child lingered until Wednesday, when death put an end to her sufferings. Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered, but the Jury censured the driver, Patrick Reilly, for not taking proper precautions to prevent the accident.

Arrivals in the City.—Hon. Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Hon. J. D. Cater, Illinois, and Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. F. S. Sweetser, Boston; W. W. Harding, Philadelphia, and Mayor Caney, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. McMahon, Washington, is at the Bancroft House. Senator D. C. Littlejohn, Oswego; Commodore Bowin, United States Navy; Hon. Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh; Hon. H. A. Risley, Washington; Gen. G. W. Buck, Chemung, and Hon. J. M. Jaycox, Syracuse, are at the Astor House.

The Academy of Music.—The work of tearing down a portion of the three remaining walls of the Academy of Music is in progress. How much of the walls will be removed is not yet known. The contractors have received orders to take down 15 feet of the three walls, in accordance with the original plan, and in the meantime the Building Committee will decide whether or not the old walls shall be used or be entirely demolished.

Aquatic.—The Atalanta Boat Club of this City and the Mutual Boat Club of Albany will have a friendly contest off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, tomorrow, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock. The distance will be three miles, in six-oared boats. Should the weather prove favorable quick time may be anticipated, as both crews have been actively preparing. The Mutuals will arrive this morning per steamer *St. John.*

Italian Movement in Support of the War for the Independence and Unity of Italy.—Saturday next, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., a general meeting of Italians of this City will take place at Germania Assembly Room, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, to complete their organization and pass such resolutions as to enable them to be soon ready for action. All the friends of the Italian cause are respectfully invited.

The Effects of the Heat.—Coroner Lynch held an inquest yesterday upon the body of James Dougherty, who died the evening previous at the residence of his family, No. 36 Furman-street, from the effects of sunstroke....Also, upon the body of Wm. Hine, residing in King-street, near Van Brunt-street, who died from the same cause. Verdicts in accordance were rendered in both cases.

Quarantine Report.—Hospital Ship, June 28.—There have been no deaths or admissions since last report. There is now *no cholera on board.*

D. H. BISSELL.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Alleged Murder in Schuylkill County, Penn.—Some days since an engineer named Dennis Eagan, *alias* John F. Wallace, in the employ of the Boston Dry-Dock Company, at Red Hook Point, was arrested on the charge of assaulting his wife, Mary Eagan; and she, while laboring under a state of excitement, accused her husband with having, in September, 1864, killed a man named Robert Gardiner, near a place called Larberry, Schuylkill County, Penn., by cutting him in the head with an axe. Upon this statement Capt. Rhodes, of the Forty-third Police Precinct, ordered his detention until some information could be obtained in relation to the charge made by the woman, and immediately wrote to the Sheriff of Schuylkill County. Yesterday afternoon Mayor Booth received a telegraphic dispatch from the Sheriff, in which Capt. Rhodes was requested to detain the accused until he could make proper inquiries. Eagan had been committed to jail, on the complaint of his wife, for assault and battery, and before his term expires, it is probable that something definite will be known in regard to the alleged murder.

The Lager-beer Interest in Brooklyn.—Several lager-beer dealers in this city have recently obtained injunctions, (granted by Judge Cardozo, of New-York,) restraining the Metropolitan Board of Excise from interfering with their business on Sunday. At a meeting held in the Military Garden recently, an interchange of views took place between the dealers present, and it was the expressed determination of those who had obtained injunctions to keep open on Sunday next. They maintain that lager is not beer, and that it is not included among the prohibited drinks in the law; and furthermore, that it is not intoxicating as has heretofore been proven before different Courts, and decisions rendered to that effect by a number of Judges. Counsel was retained, but as it appears he has exceeded his instructions by including all liquors in his application for an injunction, another meeting is to be held this afternoon to consider the subject. The dealers desire that lager shall be tested upon its own merits, exclusive of Bourbon, gin, rum and "common" beer.

Fatal Accident at Webb & Bell's Ship-yard.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a ship-carpenter, named Andrew J. Brown, employed in the yard of Webb & Bell, Greenpoint, met with his death under the following circumstances: He was at work on a ferry-boat on the stocks, and was engaged at the time in carrying a plank across the deck of the boat, when the plank tilted and threw him off his feet to the ways, a distance of about eighteen feet, where his head struck a log, and his injuries resulted in death within twenty-five minutes. Mr. Russell, foreman of the yard, had the body of deceased conveyed to his late residence, corner of North Seventh and Second streets, E. D., and his fellow-workmen will take charge of his funeral. Coroner Smith held an inquest on the body in the evening, when it was ascertained that the deceased was a native of Sweden, 42 years of age.

Death from Sun-stroke.—Coroner Smith yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Joseph Carrigan, Greenpoint, who was prostrated by the sun on Tuesday and died on Wednesday. Deceased was unconscious from the time he was prostrated until he died.

NEW-JERSEY.

Reception of Philadelphia Firemen.—Vigilant Engine Company No. 3, one of the oldest organized and most respectable fire companies in Philadelphia, arrived in Jersey City at 8 o'clock last evening, on their return home from an extended Western tour, and were tendered a grand ovation at the hands of the Jersey City Fire Department. The Philadelphians came down from Albany, yesterday, in the dayboat, and were met at the wharf in New-York by Chief-Engineer S. McLaughlin and the Assistant Engineers, who escorted them to Jersey City, where the firemen of the city were in waiting to receive and escort them through the city. After landing at the foot of Montgomery-street the line of march was taken up in the following order:

Representatives of the Fire Department.
Chief Engineer and Assistants.
Philadelphia Band.
Vigilant Engine Company No. 3, of Philadelphia.
Band.
One Truck of Hoboken, with a locomotive head-light on the apparatus.
Band.
Liberty Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, the steamer being drawn by three of Adams' Express horses.
Arresseoh Engine Company No. 2.
Band.
Phenix Hose Company No. 2.
Band.
Americus Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.
Hercules Engine Company No. 3.
Band.
Washington Engine Company No. 4.
Passaic Hose Company No. 4.
Band.
Protection Steam Fire Engine Company No. 5.
Jackson Engine Company No. 6.
C. Minott Steam Fire Engine Company No. 7.

The fire companies were all strongly manned, several of them numbering over one hundred fire-caps. The apparatuses were gaily decorated and illuminated, and as they marched through the streets fireworks were set off along the line, and thousands of people crowded the sidewalks to witness one of the finest firemen's displays that has ever taken place in Jersey City. While the procession was passing in front of the store of Mr. John C. Hopkins, Jr., No. 40 Montgomery-street, a large number of different-colored marine lights were burned on the awning, causing a beautiful illumination. The procession returned to Exchange-place about 9:30 o'clock, and after it was dismissed, the visiting company, the officers of the Fire Department and invited guests sat down to a very fine dinner at Taylor's Hotel. To-day (Friday) the Philadelphians will take a rest; in the evening they will visit one of the minstrel companies, and afterwards they will visit the New Bowery, by invitation of the Bulsley Family. On Saturday they will proceed on a steamboat excursion up the East River and visit Randall's Island, and in the evening will leave for Philadelphia.

Readings by Mrs. Geo. Vandenhoff and Her Pupils.—Mrs. George Vandenhoff, the well-known elocutionist, and her pupils, the scholars of the Misses Chadeayne's school, gave a series of readings at the Congregational Tabernacle in Jersey City last evening. The selections were varied and of an appropriate nature, embracing "Barbara Frietchie," "The American Flag," and other well-known poems. The pupils evinced a creditable efficiency, and gave evidence of Mrs. Vandenhoff's peculiar style of instruction. The entertainment concluded with the reading of Mrs. Browning's remarkable poem, "The Mother and Poet," which was given with great pathos and force, revealing all the excellences of Mrs. Vandenhoff's skill.

Found Drowned.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man, in a nude state, was found floating in the water foot of Essex-street, Jersey City. Deceased was about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, stout built, light auburn hair, reddish moustache, light whiskers and blue eyes. Coroner Kirsten held an inquest, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered. The body will be kept at the Almshouse, foot of Washington-street, Jersey City, until Saturday morning, for identification.

[Advertisement.]

SPOTTED LIKE DOMINOES.

The teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually there is nothing like SOZODONT. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

[Advertisement.]

The Summer Style of Hat.—The perfection of this style, light, elegant and attractive, is shown in the fabrics of Knox, the decided favorites of the refined, intelligent and tasty. The Knox Hat is obtainable at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalised Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which protects invisibly and without damage each window and door, is in operation at the office, No. 254 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariadne, from Galveston and Key West—H. Klemnes, P. M. Bara, J. T. Stanley, Miss Foote, Mrs. Decker, Mrs. Lubbock, Miss Ado, J. Lubbock and family, Wm. Power, O. Lubbock, O. J. Blohn and wife, Miss Gleb, Mrs. Brook, Mr. Shaw and wife, Mrs. Prohl and children, Mrs. Gates, T. M. Cooper, Capt. Davidson, D. Roberts, Mr. Turner. From Key West—H. McCort, T. W. Keer, W. A. Russell, Dr. McDonald, Miss Philipps, A. Patterson, Chas. H. Shields, P. McDonald, Mrs. Browne, T. Clapp, C. Davis, R. C. Carson, M. Bridges.

In steamship North American, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Garcia and son, C. Cerneische, J. J. A. Barcellos, Geo. Scena, F. McMillen, A. S. Israel, J. Franklin, G. Bird, E. Verges and wife, G. A. Phillips, wife and child, S. J. Folsom, B. F. Folsom, J. Hutchinson, L. D. Browne, J. L. Chambers, S. Queiroja, Wm. Fisk, J. Ullmann.

In steamer Haze, from Mobile—H. E. Weed and child, A. Zenagmino and daughter, T. Bell, wife and 2 children, C. F. Brown, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Doty and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises..... 8 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 22 | Gov. Island. 9 11 | Hell Gate.... 10 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Flambeau, Alexander, Savannah, [illegible] Fox & Co.; E. B. Souder, Leonard, Charleston, [illegible] ton, Fox & Co.; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; [illegible] light, Peduck, Wilmington, A. Leary; Western [illegible] olis, Saunders, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Steamers Mary Sanford, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Wilmington, Spencer, Wilmington, Del., Williams & Guion; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ship Alex. Gibson, (Pruss.,) Mews, Richibucto, N. B., Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Sehiller, (Port.,) Barboza, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Co.; Hetty Allen, (Br.,) Davies, Belboa, McCully & Marsh; South Boston, (Br.,) Lane, ——, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Carleton, (Br.,) Johnson, Eleuthera, Jos. Eneas; C. N. Rogers, Mott, Nassau, R. E. Hutchinson & Co.; Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Siteman, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; D. W. Clarke, (Br.,) Williams, Laguayra.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariadne, Orary, Galveston June 17, via Key West 22d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. June 23, 12 miles N. of Carysfort, signalized steamship Gen. Sedgwick, bound S. 24th, lat. 29, lon. 80 30, spoke brig Protege, of Yarmouth, N. S., for Boston. 26th, 40 miles N. of Hatteras, schr. Loyal Scranton, bd. S. Left at Key West, schr. De Soto, from Philadelphia, with loss of sails.

Steamship North America, Zimmerman, Rio Janeiro June 3, via Bahia, Pernambuco, Para and St. Thomas 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Off Rio Janeiro, passed steamship Gen. Sherman, bound in. At mouth of Para River, met steamship South America, bound up.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Haze, Starkey, Mobile 8 ds., with cotton and passengers to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. June 26, Cape Hatteras N. N. E. 35 miles, passed steamship Lulu, bound south.

Bark Amaranth, (Brem.,) Heldorn, Amoy Feb. 26, with teas to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Passed Angier March 20, Cape of Good Hope May 1, and St. Helena May 17.

Bark Pathfinder, (of Rockland,) Ellems, Nuevitas 11 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Merrimac, (of Boston,) Marshall, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to Thayer & Sargent.

Bark Herschel, (Brem.,) Meyerdecks, Padang, Sumatra, 95 ds., with coffee, &c., to Garrells & Meyers. Passed Cape Good Hope May 7, St. Helena May 20, crossed the equator June 4, in lon. 48.

Brig Sarah, (of Turks Island,) Partridge, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. J. Weinbergh.

Brig Dirigo, (of Harrington,) Rumball, Nuevitas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Burmah, Sherman, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig J. W. Drisko, (of Columbia,) Buckraw, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Brisk, (of St. John, N. B.,) Marshall, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Gertrude, (of Aberystwith,) Enoch, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., with coffee to order.

Schr. W. R. Chapman, (Br.,) Buck, Dorchester, N. B., 15 ds., with building stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Rollins, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Wall, Sagua 12 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Cheviot, Nash, Machias 7 ds., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. W. H. Kenzie, Soper, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. John Sanderson, (Br.,) Carroll, Lingan, C. B., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. George Darby, Snow, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. Sarah Reed, Reed, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia, with freestone.

Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. C. H., Ingraham, New-Haven.
Schr. Village Queen, Breisley, Wareham.
Schr. Sea Bird, Wallace, Providence.
Schr. D. R. Richards, Sears, Cohasset, with harrows.
Schr. Pawnee, Roth, New-London.
Schr. C. Fassett, Rogers, Calais, with laths.
Schr. J. Lancaster, Williams, Providence.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 28—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; bark West India, from Constantinople.

Also arr. ship Syren, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Fah-Kee, Capt. Stirling, of Waydell & Co.'s line, arrived on Wednesday from St. Jago de Cuba with a large freight of sugars and a complement of 42 passengers. We are indebted to Mr. Edward Cooper, the Purser, for the prompt delivery of our letters and papers, and for marine intelligence.

The ship Ingersoll, four tons, is in Whitehall-slip, where she will be for a few days for the inspection of the public, previous to her departure for London and Havre. Capt. Hudson speaks in the most confident manner of her ability to cross the Atlantic.

The U. S. steamer Don went down the Bay this morning with a party of gentlemen on board to test the merits of a newly-invented life raft.

Spoken, &c.

Almon—bark, from Matanzas for Boston, June 26, lat. 37, lon. 73.

Eclipse—Swed. bark, from Bombay for Liverpool, 60 ds. out, May 12, lat. 27 10 S., lon. 8 20 E.

Evening Star—bark, from Matanzas for Canada, 10 ds. out, June 26, lat. 38 10 N., lon. 37 W.

Oraz—Br. bark, from Acyab for Falmouth, 43 ds. out, April 18, lat. 20 S., lon. 88 E.

Sylvan—schr., Blanchard, from Mobile for Antigua, 17 ds. out, June 24, lat. 34 20, lon. 75 30.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Rio Janeiro, May 9, schr. Carmelita, (Br.,) McKee, Baltimore; 15th, ship Virginia, Fulton, Liverpool; 22d, ship Statesman, Blanchard, Cardiff; 23d, steamer La Oriental, Savory, New-York; 26th, ship Carlyle, Hopheu, do.; 27th, bark St. Ursula, (Br.,) Lanfare, do.; 30th, steamship North America, Zimmerman, do.; 31st, Adelaide, Etchberger, Baltimore.

Sld. May 9, schr. Eaglet, (Br.,) Ferry, Baltimore; Morning Light, King, River Plate; 11th, brig Sylphide, (Pruss.,) Albrecht, New-York; 12th, bark Wayfarer, (Br.,) Blachford, do.; 13th, ship Assyria, Delano, Callao; 15th, brig Freya, (Swed.,) Anderson, New-York; 19th, ship Alexander, Ramdem, Callao; 21st, brig Gertrude, (Br.,) New-York; 22d, schr. Edith, (Br.,) Reid, do.; 23d, bark Herzog Ernst, (Brem.,) Blass, do.; 26th, brig Talbot, (Br.,) Blonfird, do.; ship W. B. Dinsmore, Freeman, Callao; 27th, bark James Duncan, (Br.,) Thompson, New-York; 28th, steamship La Oriental, Savory, River Plate.

At Remedios, June 15, barks Jennie Cobb, for New-York in 3 ds.; Lucy A. Nichols, do. in 4 ds.; brig S. P. Brown, for Newport next day.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES OF

CLOTHING.

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.
NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
Junction of 3d and 4th avs.,
NOW OFFER
the balance of their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK at LOWER PRICES than the same quality of goods has been offered since 1860.
ALL WOOL
BUSINESS SUITS,
$15, $18, $20, $25, AND $30.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and LINEN GARMENTS of all descriptions, at same reduction.

10,000!!!
LINEN DUSTERS.
$2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 00.
FREEMAN & BURR,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
corner FULTON and NASSAU STS., opposite Sun Building.

We are now selling a large and most complete stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS, (whole or in part,) BOYS' CLOTHING of every description, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., FROM 10 TO 40 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.
at
FREEMAN & BURR'S
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

FISHING TACKLE.
IN
ALL ITS VARIETIES,
FOR SALE BY
A. DRAPER,
No. 53 Nassau-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
for the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE-CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,
Rifle and Shot-gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by gun-dealers and the trade generally.
In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of
REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.
Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

FRENCH
SELF FASTENING
BUTTONS
(GEMGEMBRE'S PATENT.)
PUT ON and TAKEN OFF in a MOMENT by any one, without sewing, eyelet, screw, rivet or cut in the cloth. They can be changed from one garment to another in an instant. Will never pull off nor tear the cloth. Made in every style for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN'S WEAR, also for the ARMY and NAVY.
In order to let the public at once see the great advantages of these goods, we offer to send by return mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, one set SLEEVE BUTTONS, ladies' or gent's, plain 40c., fancy 50c. per set. One dozen SUSPENDER BUTTONS 40c., or one ASSORTED BOX, containing one dozen each, for coats, pants, vests and overcoats, $1 75 per box. A full descriptive list, from which any style of button can be ordered, will be sent by mail on application. Call or address W. B. WATKINS, sole agent, No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 6,858. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Show this to your friends.

HIGGINS
has just issued a new style of ROUND HAT, called the "GLADIATEUR," which is at once the neatest and most becoming shape yet introduced.
From the New-York Tribune, June 26.
The GLADIATEUR—we do not refer to the Roman arena, nor yet to the modern P. R., but merely to the new "GLADIATEUR" Hat, which is at present "all the rage" among that portion of our ladies who would dress fashionably, and which can be obtained trimmed and untrimmed, in every variety of braid at HIGGINS', Broadway and 6th-av.
From the New-York Express, June 25.
The sensation of the season among the ladies is the "GLADIATEUR" Hat. It is without doubt the prettiest, jauntiest and most popular female head covering that has made its appearance this season. It conforms itself to all styles of faces, and pleases all who wear it.
Mr. HIGGINS is the introducer, and the only genuine article can be obtained at either of his bazaars on Broadway or 6th-av.
HIGGINS,
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.,
No. 693 Broadway, near 4th-st.,
No. 126 6th-av., near 9th-st.
Ladies ordering by mail, to insure correctness should give full particulars as to size, color, style, &c. We dispatch by express with promptness, C. O. D., and guarantee satisfaction.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 405, June 28, 1866.
6, 41, 71, 17, 70, 18, 24, 50, 9, 69, 78, 62, 35.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 406, June 28, 1866.
17, 41, 54, 78, 50, 21, 22, 4, 52, 27, 67, 3.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 305, June 28, 1866.
6, 33, 58, 28, 46, 13, 78, 50, 67, 36, 57, 15, 21.
SHELBY—Class No. 306, June 28, 1866.
44, 57, 22, 66, 78, 21, 46, 47, 48, 42, 8, 32.
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Price $30 in currency. Information given, and circulars sent. Orders received.
C. C. COTTE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, CIRCULARS information, &c., sent. Prizes cashed in all legal lotteries. J. R. CLAYTON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A WIDOW LADY EARNESTLY DESIRES the loan of $75 or $100 for three weeks. Full and satisfactory explanations will be given to any generous, noble-hearted person who will call on or address Mrs. A. B. B., No. 449 10th-av.